THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LII, No. 4 | New York, January 22, 1916 | Whole Number 1344

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE MEXICAN MURDERS

THE BLOOD of the eighteen peaceable and unarmed American citizens murdered by Mexican bandits at Santa Ysabel on January 10 "is upon the Administration of President Wilson," declares the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) echoes the charge in the assertion that these lives "have been sacrificed to the Administration's ignominious Mexican policy." While this represents an extreme note in the chorus of criticism from the opposition press, on every side the emphatic demand for the safety of Americans in Mexico, even at the price of armed intervention, is coupled with questionings of the President's Mexican policy and doubts as to Carranza's ability to vindicate our recognition of his Government. Even such Democratic papers as the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* and Memphis *Commercial Appeal* agree that the time for "watchful waiting" has passed. "There is some difficulty in figuring out how anything is to be done about it unless the Government's Mexican policy is changed," says *The Times-Picayune*, which reminds us that "some hundreds of Americans have been murdered in Mexico since the revolution began, and the vast majority of the crimes have gone unpunished." "This latest tragedy is the outgrowth of weakness on the part of the Carranza Government and vacillation on the part of the Wilson Administration," declares *The Commercial Appeal*, which believes that "nothing short of forcible intervention is left the United States in the Mexican trouble if the demand upon Carranza and the *de-facto* Government fails to convince Americans that the murder of Americans in Mexico shall cease."

The victims of this crime which the New York *Tribune* calls "the most defiant expression yet given of Mexican contempt for American authority and American rights" were a party of mining-men in the employ of the Cosihuiriachic Mining Company. As Secretary Lansing notes in his demand upon Carranza for immediate capture and punishment of the murderers:

"It is stated these men were murdered because they were Americans, and were killed in accordance with the general policy publicly announced recently by Villa. This atrocious act occurred within a few miles of Chihuahua City, in territory announced to be in control of the Carranza forces."

In a published statement Secretary Lansing explains that in October all Americans in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, "where guerrilla warfare is in progress," were urged by the State Department to "leave immediately for United States territory," but that very few followed this advice. He now repeats this urging, and reminds us that "recently the Villistas are said to have stated that they would kill Americans in Chihuahua territory in order to force American intervention." A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* quotes President Wilson as saying that members of the Watson party had been warned specifically not to enter the part of Mexico in which they were slain. One American of the party escaped by falling as if shot and crawling away through the bushes, but his story of the incident is naturally not as complete as the following account given by a Mexican eye-witness, José Maria Sanchez, to an El Paso correspondent:

"We were in two coaches, one occupied by the Americans and the other by twenty of us Mexican employees.

"No sooner had the train been brought to a standstill by the wreck the bandits had caused ahead than they began to board the coaches. They swarmed into our car, poked Mausers into our sides, and told us to throw up our hands or they would kill us.

"They rifled our pockets, took our blankets and baggage and even our lunches. Then Col. Pablo Lopez, in charge of the looting in our car, said:

"'If you want to see some fun, watch us kill these gringoes. Come on, boys,' he shouted to his followers. They ran from our coach, crying: '*Viva* Villa!' and 'Death to the gringoes!' I heard a volley of rifle-shots, and looked out of the window.

"Manager Watson was running toward the Santa Ysabel River, a short distance away. Four other Americans were running in other directions, the Villistas shooting at them. Some of the soldiers dropt to their knees for better aim. Watson fell after running about a hundred yards. He got up, limping, but went on a short distance farther, when he threw up his arms and fell forward, his body rolling down the bank into the river. . . .

"While this was going on, other Villistas crowded into the Americans' coach. I could not see what happened in there, as a frightful panic broke out in our car. Later I learned that the Americans were unarmed.

"Pearce was shot as he sat in the coach. I saw Wallace's body on the ground at the car-step. He had been shot through the back. Another body was on top of Wallace's. The other Americans were herded to the side of the coach and lined up.

"Colonel Lopez selected two of his soldiers as executioners, and this nearly precipitated a fight among the bandits over who should have the privilege of shooting the Americans.

"The two executioners used Mauser rifles. One would shoot his victim and then the other soldier would take the next in line.

"Within a few moments the executioners had gone completely

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; three months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, $2.00 a year. **SEMIANNUAL INDEXES,** issued in January and July, will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Notwithstanding this, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired; still, subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

down the line. The Americans lay on the ground, some gasping and writhing in the sand and cinders.

"The suffering of the Americans seemed to drive the bandits into a frenzy. 'Viva Villa!' they cried and 'Death to the gringoes!'

"Colonel Lopez ordered the 'mercy-shot' given to those who were still alive, and the soldiers placed the ends of their rifles at their victims' heads and fired, putting the wounded out of misery.

"All bodies were completely stript of clothing and shoes."

Congress, deeply stirred by the Santa Ysabel atrocity, is reported by the correspondents to be "in a mood to demand action." In both Houses resolutions have been introduced demanding protection for Americans in Mexico and calling for armed intervention if Carranza can not guarantee such protection. Senator Sherman (Rep.), of Illinois, introduced a resolution providing for temporary armed intervention in conjunction with the six Latin-American Governments which advised the recognition of Carranza. Senator Gallinger (Rep.), of New Hampshire, declares that the time has come for our Government to "take summary means" to protect American lives, and to the question, "Does the Senator mean that we shall declare war or direct an act that amounts to war?" he replied: "I mean precisely that, if the Carranza Government proves itself inefficient." Another Republican, Senator Borah, of Idaho, after denouncing President Wilson's Mexican policy as a "compromising, side-stepping, procrastinating, un-American course, which failed to protect American lives or honor," went on to say:

"Other outrages have been smothered and suppressed. Thank God this one could not be.

"We have talked much about Belgium and the violation of the rights of neutrals. In God's name has the time come when we will not protect our citizens? . . . . . .

"We do not want Mexican territory; we do not want to impeach Mexican sovereignty; we want the Mexican people, as the President has said, to settle their own troubles, but we do want and we are entitled to have the protection of American citizenship."

Even on the Democratic side we find Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, the Democratic whip, introducing a resolution empowering the President "to order the Army of the United States, or any part thereof, to the country of Mexico, there to cooperate with any force there existing which to the President shall seem appropriate for the object of protecting the citizens and property of the United States and to punish those violating the security of its citizens." This resolution would further "authorize the President to use the military and naval forces of the United States in Mexico to the same extent as now by law permitted the Navy in Nicaragua and Haiti for the protection of American rights." Another Democratic Senator, Chairman Stone, of the Foreign Relations Committee, after reminding his hearers that party politics should have no place in the consideration of this "horrible crime of irresponsible bandits," and that "it is only within the last two months that anything really approaching a settled Government in Mexico has been really established," predicted that Carranza would do all in his power to care for the situation. "As to his power," said the Missouri Senator, "even the Governors of Pennsylvania and Colorado might not have had the offenders behind bars in twelve hours."

In the House, Representative James L. Slayden, a Democrat from Texas, told of the rising anger of the citizens of the border States, and warned Congress that this great and growing indignation would not be trifled with. In a speech applauded on both sides of the House he approved the recognition of Carranza on the ground that "on some one the responsibility had to lodge," but went on to say:

"The people of the border have been patient under an unparalleled series of outrages. They do not want war with Mexico, but they do want security for their lives and property. Their patience is near exhaustion, and if some relief, absolute, reliable, and continued, is not quickly given them they may not always remain patient. Their anger is great and growing. I deplore any rash action on their part, and I sincerely hope there will be none, but he must be blind who can not see the danger.

"I believe in Pan-Americanism. I have pleaded for it for years. I believe that it will bring a better understanding and more cordial relations. I believe that a corollary of it will be an effective means of preventing the recurrence of such conditions as those that have disgraced and ruined Mexico. When the internal affairs of any republic in either of the Americas become a scandal and a nuisance, when the offensive odors of them cross international lines, and the cries of the victims fall on the ears of neighbors, threatening the peace of other countries, a Pan-American union could and should end them.

"Again I say that horror piled on horror, crime treading on the heels of crime, have exhausted the patience of the people of the border States, and they will be satisfied with nothing short of the capture and execution of the murderers of the sixteen Americans who are the latest victims of anarchy which has gone on for five years.

"The rising anger of Americans on the border is dangerous, and can not be trifled with."

At the same time Governor Ferguson, of Texas, reminds "those men in Congress who are now condemning the President and demanding that we interfere in Mexico," that "the United States is wholly unprepared for war with Mexico." In a statement given out in Austin he says:

"In the present state of our Army and Navy it will be the wildest folly to attempt the pacification of Mexico by force, and yet, until conditions are improved, we must sit silently by and see our citizens murdered by savages. We need not seriously concern ourselves about a demand for reparation until we are in a position to compel our demands to be respected."

Turning to the Texas papers, we find many of them setting the rest of the country an example of temperateness and restraint. Thus while some, like the Beaumont *Enterprise* (Dem.), think that we should take a hand in Mexican affairs immediately, "at least to the extent of sending enough men into that border republic to catch General Villa and string him up to the nearest telegraph-pole," others speak in the same firm but dispassionate tones, as the San Antonio *Express* (Ind. Dem.), in which we read:

"The American people are not unreasonable; they realize that Carranza's régime has not been in power long enough to make wholly good the most essential of its prerecognition promises. They know that the bandit terror of Mexico, especially in time of revolution, is almost beyond any one's complete control, but it may be set down that they are determined these criminal, not revolutionary, outrages against their own kind shall stop. It may be set down now that if Carranza's force and authority are incapable of stopping them the United States must."

As the Waco *Morning News* (Dem.) sees the situation, "the Administration did the best it could in recognizing Carranza, but if he is not able to stop the operations of murderous gangs, then he is a failure, and Congress is almost certain to insist upon the United States going into Mexico and restoring order." And in the Austin *American* (Dem.) we read:

"In the unfortunate incident there is no course in dealing with Mexico which possibly could have forestalled such outbreaks of savagery. Nothing short of an invasion would result in reduction of crimes which have disgraced it, a course which would necessarily result in the loss of thousands of lives and complications involving too great a sacrifice for the good which could be accomplished. It is hoped that the Government may find some means of fixing responsibility for this crime and bringing to speedy punishment the murderous bandits who participated in the outrages."

"*Criminal fatuity*" is what Colonel Roosevelt sees in our Government's attitude toward the Mexican and other international problems which confront us. In a statement issued from Oyster Bay he says in part:

"This dreadful outrage is merely an inevitable outcome of the policies that have been followed in Mexico for the last five

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyrighted by the International Film Service, New York.

NOT IN MEXICO OR FRANCE, BUT IN OHIO.

Part of the business section of East Youngstown, after a drunken mob of about 2,000 men had burned and looted it on the night of January 7. The town suffered a property-damage of about $1,000,000, three persons were killed and scores injured. The raiders were strikers in the great steel-plants near Youngstown, tho outside influences are said to be responsible for the brief reign of terror. While certain of these plants have been making ammunition, there is little evidence of any pro-German activity. Organized labor is not held responsible, and its leaders hint at financial schemes to depress the value of certain stocks. Several companies of Ohio militia arrived on the scene the morning after the riot. There has since been no repetition of the trouble, and on January 12 the strike was declared off at two of the largest steel-plants.

years, and, above all, the last three years. The policy of watchful waiting, the policy of not interfering with 'blood-spilling,' the policy of asking the South- and Central-American republics to take from us the responsibility that we were too timid to take has borne its legitimate fruits.

"In the past the Carranzistas, whom President Wilson has recognized as forming the Government of Mexico, have done to our people just exactly such things as these Villistas have done. . . . . .

"We did nothing when our citizens were murdered on the high seas by Germany. Apparently we intend to do nothing about the citizens that have been murdered by Mexico—and remember that President Wilson had recognized the Mexican Government, which nevertheless he so distrusted that he warned our citizens that at the peril of their lives they must not stay in Mexico.

"Meanwhile for three years our Army and Navy have deteriorated, and Bryan, Kitchin, Hay, and the other party associates of Mr. Wilson seem bent on rivaling one another as to which can most successfully obstruct the purpose of the American people to prepare for its own defense. And President Wilson is himself personally responsible for the fact that during the eighteen months since the great war began not one step in preparedness has been taken.

"When the great war ceases we shall have earned the contemptuous dislike of every combatant, and if we don't do our duty in Mexico one or all of them will surely seize Mexico themselves."

Carranza's Ambassador to Washington assures Secretary Lansing that "efficient action will be taken to bring the murderers to justice," and a Chihuahua dispatch to the New York *Evening Mail* states that 500 soldiers were immediately sent in pursuit of the bandits by the Carranza commander, General Trevino, with orders to show no mercy, and not to return until every member of the gang is captured or shot. The Mexican Consul-General in New York, Mr. Caturegli, also declares emphatically that "the Government of General Carranza will leave no stone unturned to bring the guilty to justice and punish them as they deserve."

MR. WILSON'S HAT IN THE RING

SUCH TERMS as "masterly deception" and "repudiation of a solemn pledge" are being freely applied by his critics to the President's evident willingness to accept a renomination, tho they do not state who else they thought would be nominated. The news comes out in the publication of a letter Mr. Wilson wrote about three years ago, a month before his inauguration, when there was a movement on foot in Congress toward a constitutional amendment limiting the Presidency to a single term. In this letter, addrest to Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, he declared that "a fixt constitutional limitation to a single term of office is highly arbitrary and unsatisfactory from every point of view," and the one-term movement promptly came to a standstill. The charge of repudiation arises from the fact that the Baltimore platform, on which Mr. Wilson was elected, contained this plank:

"We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for reelection, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.) points out that in his letter to Mr. Palmer "Governor Wilson studiously avoided any direct reference to the Baltimore pledge," but "attacked the single-term principle in a general way, precisely as if it were a new proposition suddenly brought up in Congress for Democrats to consider on its merits." Thus, *The Sun* goes on to say, "Dr. Wilson, the elected President of the United States, actually went into Congress, by means of the Palmer letter, to lobby against the enactment of the principle which his party had declared." Moreover, "we have the positive assurance of *The World* that the contents of the letter to Palmer 'were made known to the leaders of Congress and undoubtedly exercised considerable influence in staying the passage of the one-term resolution.'"

Inquiry made by *The Sun* among the Democratic National

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AS TO THE CUSTODY OF THE CHILD.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

Committeemen shows that in their opinions, however, "so far as they were categorically exprest," Mr. Wilson is not bound by a definite pledge not to run again. The reply of Mr. Palmer is reported in part as follows:

"The single-term plank of the Baltimore platform is binding on the nominee of that convention just as far as the next convention decides to make it. . . . . .

"It was never intended to prevent the renomination of the Baltimore nominee. Such was the opinion of its author, for at the same time that Mr. Wilson's letter was shown to the Judiciary Committee of the House, they were shown another written by Mr. Bryan in which he said that whatever constitutional amendment might be adopted it should provide that it should not take effect until 1921, in order that the respective parties might be free to again nominate Wilson, Taft, and Roosevelt, if they so desired."

The New York *Globe* (Ind.) examines judicially the arguments on both sides, as seen in *The World* and *The Sun*, and gives us a concise summary of them, ending with its own view, thus:

"*The World* contends that the wording of the Baltimore plank does not bind President Wilson to refusing a renomination—a judgment in which Mr. Bryan, the plank's author, is said to concur. On the other hand, *The Sun*, in double leads, is seemingly convinced that it is blackly dishonorable for the President to disregard the alleged pledge. We suspect that the difference of interpretation is because *The World* wants the President reelected, while *The Sun* does not—that in both cases judgment is controlled by things other than the plank. As to which is the true interpretation *The Globe* ventures no opinion. But it is democratic enough in its political philosophy to believe that the people are entitled to rule; that if they want to continue a tried public servant as their chief agent their liberty should not be artificially limited."

Neither in their laws nor political practise have the American people ever indicated an aversion to reelect Presidents, adds this journal, which predicts that the attempt to make an issue out of the Palmer letter will fail. More than two years ago the substance of it was communicated to the public, we are informed, and "the general judgment was that if the Democratic party wished to renominate President Wilson, and he wished to accept the renomination, there was nothing to prevent the action," and subsequent events have "strengthened this belief." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks it is about time that political conventions "abandoned the nonsense of a one-term plank," and adds that "Jefferson's theory of the two terms remains essentially sound." He believed the ordinary President should serve eight years, but that "he should go before the nation for an indorsement in the middle of that journey."

THE PROGRESSIVE PRODIGAL'S RETURN

WEARY of the husks, as some picture it, the Progressive prodigal has arisen and announced his intention to go to his father. But the humility that asks to be "made only as one of thy hired servants" is conspicuously lacking, and the returning one expects to be received with open arms and to dine upon the choicest cut from the fatted calf. "Mind you," said National Chairman Perkins to a reporter on his return from the Progressive conference at Chicago last week, "we are not looking for amalgamation." Progressives will try earnestly and patriotically, for the sake of the nation, to unite with the Republicans upon the same platform and the same candidate. There is a great difference, according to Mr. Perkins, "between that and the Progressives returning to the Republican party." But it is a difference which escapes most editors, and the action taken last week in Chicago is generally described in the press as a definite announcement of reunion foreshadowing the eventual loss of separate party identity. In the headlines over the Chicago dispatches last week appeared such phrases as: "Moose Hold Out the Olive Branch," "Moose Ready to Join with Republicans," "Herd Almost Ready to Romp into Republican Convention Hall."

At the meeting of the Progressive National Committee it was decided to hold a convention in Chicago at the very time the Republicans will be holding theirs a few blocks away. This action, says a formal declaration of principles adopted by the Committee, is taken in the belief "that the surest way to secure for our country the required leadership will be by having, if possible, both the Progressive and Republican parties choose the same standard-bearer and the same principles." If the Republican party meets this crisis "in the spirit of broad patriotism that rises above partizanship, the effort for a common leadership will be successful." If not, the Progressives will refuse as firmly as in 1912 "to surrender to party machines," and the responsibility for a Democratic victory will not rest upon their shoulders. As a preamble to this declaration of purpose, the Committee briefly restates and reaffirms the Progressive platform of 1912, demands complete national preparedness, denounces the Wilson Administration, and asserts the need for new leadership in the nation.

As for candidates, returning committeemen observed that the day of nomination is still five months distant. But the press-writers at Chicago learned that the candidate need not necessarily be Roosevelt, or even Hughes, but that, on the other hand,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

no "reactionary," no hand-picked choice of the "Old Guard," will be accepted. If, as a New York *Evening Sun* correspondent wrote, "Colonel Roosevelt or some Progressive-Republican is nominated by the G. O. P. the Bull Moose will become a memory. The dramatic bolt of the Roosevelt clans from the Republican convention here four years ago will have an equally dramatic contrast in their return to the fold."

The situation, as described by the distinguished journalist and novelist who represented Kansas at the Chicago meeting, is that the Progressive party "holds a gun" at the head of the Republicans, but is trying "to make the gun as attractive as possible." The Progressive party manifesto, as the Brooklyn *Citizen* sees it, "is a bid for reunion with the Republican party on the former party's own terms." But the unsympathetic New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) describes it as a "hollow-sounding attempt at a combination of conciliation and defiance." Even more coldly, the New York *World* (Dem.) calls the statement "an official notice that the party is in the hands of a receiver who is authorized to dispose of the assets on the best terms that can be obtained from the Republican organization."

"It is plain that there is no intention of nominating another Bull-Moose ticket in 1916. The Progressive leaders are far more eager to get back into the Republican party than the Republican leaders are to have them back."

True, admits the once Progressive Baltimore *News*, "many Progressives have returned to the Democratic party and vast numbers of them to their former allegiance as Republicans"; but, it insists, "Colonel Roosevelt is still a dominating factor in the nation's politics, and with him in command the Progressives still seem powerful enough to veto the nomination of a Republican that is unacceptable to them." And, while Chairman Hilles, of the Republican National Committee, sees no particular significance in the Progressive convention program, since "practically all the Progressives are back in the Republican party," remarks of other leaders indicate "that the olive-branch business is to become the indoor sport of the Republicans." Ex-Senator Burton, for instance, believes that concessions must be and will be made on both sides, and that amalgamation will consequently be successful.

Recent events, declares the Progressive Colorado Springs *Gazette*, have called forth from Oyster Bay "a voice that has spoken unequivocally in behalf of Americanism—of red-blooded Americanism." The effect of this call and of the response it has awakened "has been to dampen the ardor of the old standpat Republican leaders, and their determination to 'go the limit' on reactionary principles has been considerably weakened." In staid Massachusetts, with its two Republican candidates for the Presidential lightning, the regular but liberal Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) finds in the Progressive declaration for a "reawakening of Americanism," "which may well become the preamble of the next Republican national platform, the paramount and invincible issue upon which Republicans and Progressives can and must merge if they are to win." The Progressives, it concludes, "have proclaimed the issue: let them now aid the Republicans in finding the leader."

RUNNING UP A NEW FLAG.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

AMERICAN LAW FOR THE SUBMARINE

RESULTS are still produced in the world by diplomacy, the use of "words of persuasion instead of threats of force," comments a writer in the New York *Evening Post* upon last week's notable progress toward the settlement of the submarine issue between the United States and the Teutonic Powers. "With the *Lusitania* case on the verge of settlement, the *Frye* case adjusted except as to detail, the *Ancona* matter adjusted satisfactorily, and the *Persia* case no longer threatening complications, and a definite set of assurances given by Germany in regard to the rules to be observed in the conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean, the prospect for a thoroughly satisfactory settlement of the entire submarine controversy is," according to the New York *Times's* Washington correspondent, considered most favorable in official circles. The sudden cloud cast upon the *Ancona* settlement by the *Persia* was swept away, says *The Times* editorially, "by the equally unexpected action of the German Government" in regard to the *Lusitania* and the Mediterranean submarine campaign, and "the triumph of President Wilson's peaceful, patient, reasonable diplomacy seems to be near at hand." If we had gone to war with Germany over the *Lusitania* crime, says the New York *Evening Post*, "we might have spent by this time $2,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000, and caused the death of perhaps a hundred thousand men, but would not, if victorious, have better vindicated our rights, or got a fuller settlement, than we are now on the point of doing." This view is also strongly emphasized in the editorial columns of the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) and New York *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.). And supporters of the Administration also declare that it has established the position of submarine warfare in international law.

But the chorus of congratulation does not drown out the warnings of the skeptics or the cries from the seat of the scornful. Among those who take Teutonic pledges with a grain of salt and insist on the production of fruits worthy of repentance are the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.), and Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.). The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.) hopes President Wilson "has won his last diplomatic triumph in connection with submarine killings of Americans on the high seas," for "the occasion of his diplomatic triumphs is always the killing of American men, women, and children. So everybody prays this is to be the last." The Chicago *Evening Post* (Prog. Rep.) asserts that in reality "almost nothing has been accomplished," and the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), in the course of a two-column denunciation of Mr. Wilson's foreign policy, dismisses his "great moral victory" as a "bitter mockery."

Teutonic acquiescence with the general American position regarding submarine warfare on merchantmen has now been stated in official communications as follows:

From Germany:

1. "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of the passengers,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HE CERTAINLY WAS A TOUGH OLD BIRD.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

THE CONVALESCENT.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

WHY THE TURK SMILES——

provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance." (September 1, 1915.)

2. "German submarines in the Mediterranean had in the beginning orders to conduct cruiser warfare against enemy merchant vessels only in accordance with general principles of international law, and, in particular, measures of reprisal as applied in the war-zone around the British Isles were to be excluded." (January 7, 1916.)

From Austria:

"As concerns the principle exprest in the very esteemed note that private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons on board having been placed in safety, the Imperial and Royal Government is able substantially to assent to this view of the Washington Government." (December 29, 1915.)

Besides these three official statements, there are the results of the long drawn-out negotiations in the *Lusitania* and *William P. Frye* cases. As for the *Frye*, which was destroyed by the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, the essential demands of our State Department have been granted. Germany will pay damages, the question of treaty-interpretation is to be arbitrated, certain details of procedure are still to be adjusted, and Germany declares that in the case of a neutral ship carrying contraband and subject to destruction, persons found on board "may not be ordered into her life-boats except when the general conditions—that is to say, the weather, the condition of the sea, and the neighborhood of the coasts—afford absolute certainty that the boats will reach the nearest port." In the *Lusitania* settlement Germany is reported willing to give satisfaction to the United States by expressing regret for the death of the Americans on the *Lusitania*, by agreeing to pay an indemnity for the lives destroyed, by admitting that the act was illegal in itself, but was a reprisal undertaken against unlawful acts of Great Britain, and by repeating or referring to earlier assurances against a repetition of such attacks. Such an adjustment of the *Lusitania* case, says the New York *Times* correspondent, "will leave no phase of the submarine controversy unsettled in principle, and, unless there is some unexpected development, the only doubtful settlement in the situation will be the *Persia* case." To date, we are told,

"the United States Government has not been able to gain evidence that the *Persia* was sunk by a submarine. Whatever the inferences and presumptions may be, the proof is lacking, and without proof it is contended that no protest can be made. At any time some German or Austrian submarine-commander may report that he attacked the *Persia*. In that event the United States will be notified and, under the guaranty just given by Germany and Austria, it is expected that the attack, when thus reported, will be repudiated and the commander punished if the attack was made in violation of the pledge."

"There may be errors of judgment hereafter," comments the optimistic Brooklyn *Citizen*, "or even intentional violations of the terms of the law by individual commanders, but from this time on there will be no controversy between our Government and any other as to what the law itself requires and the duty of civilized governments under it." President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, we read in a New York *Times* dispatch from Washington, have been trying to get such guaranties from the outset. "In short, they have been endeavoring to bring about the establishment in submarine warfare of principles of legality and humanity—principles to be observed not only in this war, but in future wars, and through the observance of which thousands of lives might be saved instead of being sacrificed through ruthless disregard of international law and the code of humanity." The code thus established, we read further, will benefit belligerents as well as neutrals. It is a concession to the United States, yet it is a gain for the Teutonic Powers themselves. For—

"In the form in which submarine warfare was conducted during the earlier stages of the *U*-boat campaign, many of the attacks were made in a manner that placed them outside the pale of international law. The element of reprisal was involved in the attacks made in the war-zone around the British Isles and served still further to complicate the international aspects of the campaign. The destruction of the *Lusitania* was characterized around the world as an act of piracy, and piracy is not only condemned by the law of nations, but made punishable by national laws.

"But the establishment of the principle that merchant vessels, whether freight- or passenger-, are not to be sunk—provided they do not flee or offer resistance—until after passengers and crews are safe will enable the Teutonic Powers to proceed with the submarine warfare in accordance with recognized principles of international warfare, it was pointed out in a high quarter here to-day, and without rendering the Central Powers liable to the accusation that the attack is in violation of the rules of humanity."

Diplomats, legislators, correspondents, editors, may declare themselves "satisfied" with such a settlement with Germany as that announced; but, insists the Chicago *Evening Post*, "almost nothing has been accomplished." Above everything,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SPOILING THE FUNERAL.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

COMING BACK.
—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.

AND WHY THE TEUTON DOESN'T.

we are told, the American people wanted an admission of the immorality of the "*Lusitania* crime."

"They wanted an admission of its immorality, they wanted the stern punishment of the submarine-commander, and they wanted what is diplomatically known as a disavowal. They, apparently, get none of these things.

"Secondly, they wanted the stoppage of torpedoing of passenger-liners. They have not received that. After the sinking of the *Arabic* they got a promise that these outrages would be stopt. That promise was broken. Now they get but another promise, with no guaranties provided and several convenient methods of evasion.

"Thirdly, altho far less passionately, our people wanted a money-indemnity, in so far as there could be one, for the loss of life. This, apparently, is promised. Whether the promise will be kept or whether it will be strangled by red-tape negotiations remains to be seen. But if it is a real instead of a paper concession, it should not be undervalued. Money to the families of bread-winners destroyed on the *Lusitania* is a very real step in practical reparation. . . . . .

"Because she wants to keep out of the war America may—and probably will—accept this half-settlement of the case. . . . .

"To make an ignoble compromise in order to keep out of war is a practical act that can have a practical justification. The nobility of maintaining peace may balance the ignobility of not fighting for our dead. But if we 'close' the *Lusitania* incident with a pretense that it was just, we deaden our moral sense and dull our spiritual insight for the years that are to come."

Similarly the New York *Tribune* can give President Wilson no credit for a diplomatic triumph because Germany and Austria decide to give up a submarine campaign which had ceased to be profitable. In its opinion—

"He has not defended American rights or international law. He has done nothing but write notes about these things and wait to see if the Germans and the Austrians might not, for some reason of their own, give up their murderous practises. . . . . .

"We have so far kept out of the war. Mr. Wilson may justly claim full credit for this. But we have defended nothing, we have meant to defend nothing, and nothing that we have done could in any way defend anything. We have clamored for another 'scrap of paper,' when all the world was fighting because the faith and honor that 'scraps of paper' once represented have been set aside by a strong, selfish, brutal nation. Is not this a bitter mockery?"

Now that "Germany has yielded to our demands to do right," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), confident that it speaks for the vast majority of the people of the United States, "the Allies should at once be compelled either to recognize our rights or be regarded as hostile to our country." Now, it insists, President Wilson "can give his undivided attention to bringing the Allies to a sense of their proper respect for international law and the rights of this Republic and its people." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) hears—and speakers in both houses of Congress have urged such a move—that the Administration will now turn its attention to British interference with our commerce. *The Transcript* does not for a moment believe that Germany has made any bargain to that effect, but—

"Germany could easily have afforded to do so. It would be a profitable transaction for her to secure such action by America toward Great Britain at the slight cost of promising to stop practises which she had to stop anyway. For what must be the result of such action? One of three things. Great Britain may accede to our demands for relaxation of the blockade; in which case Germany will be able to get the supplies which she so sorely needs. She may refuse our demands, and we may resent her refusal, and thus bad blood may be created between the two countries; which also would be greatly to Germany's advantage. Or she may refuse, and we may meekly accept the snub, and be even further humiliated than we have already been by Wilsonian diplomacy; which would be a matter of joy and gratification to Germany."

Naval observers in Washington, writes Mr. Frank H. Simonds to the New York *Tribune*, believe that Germany "is prepared to give Mr. Wilson a diplomatic success, which is now a matter of political life or death for his Administration, but that she is doing this with the obvious intent to make the United States thereafter enforce international law at British expense. . . . German diplomacy seems at last on the point of winning a very substantial victory by conceding a minor and insignificant success to the Wilson Administration." Or, as Mr. J. K. Ohl writes to the New York *Herald*, all of Germany's overtures are for the purpose "of inducing the Government of the United States to play the rôle of its catspaw by precipitating some sort of crisis with the Allies." Such suggestions seem to have made their way across the Atlantic. For the London *Evening Standard* has heard it said that—

"Now that America and Germany are bosom friends again, England is to be bullied once more for interfering with America's war-profits. If the British Government reflects the British people, Washington will hear some stimulating truths from this side of the Atlantic."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REASON'S RAY IN THE TWILIGHT-ZONE

ONE SHADOW has for many business men been darkening the sunrise of prosperity—the fear of Government prosecution. They do not intend to break the law; they do not expect the Department of Justice to run amuck among innocents; but these men would like to know the probable fate of those who wander without evil intent into that dim land of mystery lying between the clearly marked zones of "reasonable" and "unreasonable" restraint of trade. Fortunately the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, through its Federal Trade Committee, has secured from Attorney-General Gregory the reassuring declaration that his Department will not be too hard upon those "who have been honestly mistaken as to the law and stand ready to rectify their mistake." This attitude seems "precisely correct" to the New York *Evening Post*. The statement, says the Indianapolis *News*, will "remove suspicion and allay such fear as business men may have felt," tho *The News* doubts whether business has really felt much apprehension, since "the record of the Department of Justice during the last two or three years has been reassuring."

Much editorial discussion of the announcement in the East is, however, qualified by the fact that it appeared in the press side by side with news of the result of the New Haven trial. Six of the New Haven directors, it will be remembered, were acquitted of any personal responsibility for the deeds which well-nigh wrecked a great railroad system, while the jury could not agree on the guilt of the other five. Of this legal proceeding, "so trumpeted, there remains," according to the New York *Evening Sun*, "just the echo of its 2,262,000 words." But the New York *World* and *Evening Post* believe that the New Haven trial did accomplish something. For, says *The World*,

"When the jury, at the instance of the court, made the relative personal responsibility of the defendants the deciding issue, it assumed, and had to assume, that a crime had been committed. And whether there is another trial or not, the fact stands that no one right away will proceed to repeat the New Haven's conduct or forget that, if he does, the guilt will be made personal as here."

The Attorney-General, it seems, had several interviews with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. And the statement issued by the latter is simply a summary of his views. The policy of the Department of Justice regarding the enforcement of the law in "twilight-zone" cases is set forth as follows:

"Where men have entered into a transaction, believing in good faith that the transaction is a lawful one, and subsequently, upon complaint made, the Department reaches the conclusion that the transaction was not in accordance with the statute, but is yet satisfied of the good faith and innocent purpose of the parties and can see that there was ground for the view of the law upon which they acted, it has not been and would not be the policy of the Department to invoke extreme penalties against them."

While Mr. Gregory asserted his belief that his Department would find most serviceable the cooperation of the Federal Trade Commission, as authorized by law, he deems it too early to particularize as to the precise way in which he intends to avail himself of its assistance. Yet this promise of freedom from any conflict of authority the Indianapolis *News* finds to be the most important part of the declaration. "Where there is any doubt both the Department and the Commission stand ready to counsel before they investigate and to investigate before they prosecute. Good faith, in other words, is the substance of Mr. Gregory's interpretation of the law."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IF the optimistic expectations of all of Europe are realized, there won't be any Europe left.—*Washington Post.*

IT is the Progressives who agree that T. R. is the only man for the Republicans to nominate.—*Philadelphia Record.*

AS time rolls on one becomes more and more convinced that President Wilson is not trying to run the country in order to please Colonel Roosevelt.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Germans are said to have found satisfactory substitutes for cotton and rubber. Now if they will find one for war.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

FAITHFUL Vermont and Utah may insist upon naming the next Republican Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IT is the Colonel, Hughes, or bust, writes William Allen White. And the third candidate has a long lead on the other two.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

PAN-AMERICAN unity is a beautiful thought, but it must be remembered that peace-advocates are always of one mind until they get together.—*Washington Post.*

INTERNATIONAL law is not very influential at present, but it must be borne in mind that enough scraps of paper carelessly treated may start a dangerous blaze.—*Washington Star.*

SUMMING things up in general, one may say that the two heroes of the year who have kept their following are Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and Charlie Chaplin.—*Chicago Daily News.*

MR. TAFT is quoted as saying it would be ridiculous to permit the Colonel to name the candidate. Mr. Taft's judgment as to the Colonel's qualifications seems to have undergone a change since 1908.—*New York Telegraph.*

PRESIDENT WILSON is sure to go down in history as a man of international note.—*Christian Home and School.*

THE Teutonic Governments should send fewer notes to Lansing and more to the submarine commanders.—*Boston Transcript.*

BRAND WHITLOCK may have had a rough voyage of it, but it seemed the only way to avoid a Vice-Presidential nomination.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

GERMANS ought to love us because the British dislike us, and the British ought to love us because the Germans dislike us, but it doesn't seem to work out.—*Chicago Daily News.*

LEAP-YEAR IN ENGLAND.
—King in the Chicago *Tribune.*

WHAT chance has the poor English slacker, with conscription leering at him on one side and leap-year clawing at him on the other?—*Kansas City Star.*

GERMANY has recognized Carranza. We fear, however, that when the war is over Carranza will not be able to recognize Germany.—*Washington Herald.*

GERMANY is getting so mad because the Allies won't sue for peace that the first thing they know she may start in and lick them all over again.—*Los Angeles Times.*

MORE married than single men have been enlisted in the British Army, thus proving that married men are more patriotic than bachelors—or something.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE terrible condition into which Baltimore morals have fallen can best be gaged by the fact that there is a general consensus among the divines of that city that Billy Sunday is the only remedy.—*Washington Herald.*

GERMANY, however, may be able to extract some consolation from the exchange situation. If a mark isn't worth as much as it used to be, then she doesn't owe as much to herself as she thought she did.—*Indianapolis News.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE FORLORN HOPE OF THE MOST FUTILE CAMPAIGN OF THE WAR.

This narrow shore of Anzac Cove, the scene of the exploits of the Australian and New Zealand troops which covered them with glory, represents the sort of country from which Sir Charles Monro has withdrawn his large force with scarcely a casualty.

THE DARDANELLES FAILURE

A TRAGIC BLUNDER is the term used by the London *Daily News* to describe the ill-fated attempt on the part of the British and French to force the Dardanelles, and thus open the way to the capture of Constantinople. The "blunder," if not tragic, was certainly costly, for the British alone have suffered 112,921 casualties, including the deaths of 1,609 officers and 23,670 men. A glance at the map on a subsequent page will show how tiny a foothold was obtained by the Allies at such a cost in human lives. Now, after nearly a year's operations, the Allies have come to the conclusion that the expedition is hopeless, and have withdrawn every man from the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The history of this episode began on January 3, 1915, when Mr. Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the British Admiralty, inquired from the commander of the Mediterranean fleet if the Dardanelles could be forced, and, receiving a somewhat dubiously affirmative answer, he ordered, it is alleged without consulting his colleagues at the Admiralty, a general bombardment of the forts commanding the entrance to the Strait. This took place at intervals between February 2 and March 18, and while little damage was done to the forts, three Allied battleships were sunk.

It was then decided to employ an expeditionary force under Sir Ian Hamilton, and a landing was effected at Cape Helles on April 25, and by May 10 the Allied forces had gained a firm foothold at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. Desultory fighting against the strongly entrenched Turkish positions occupied the time until August 6, while two more Allied battle-ships were lost at the end of May.

The landing of British troops at Suvla Bay on August 6 was one of the spectacular incidents of the war, and is remarkable for the valor displayed by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, from which the term "Anzac" as applied to this region is derived. During a series of fierce battles upon the exposed beach, the "attack was not developed quickly enough," a loss of some 40,000 men was incurred, for which one British general was subsequently retired in disgrace, and by August 21 the Turks had brought the Allied advance to a standstill.

Sir Ian Hamilton, who had been unable to effect any appreciable progress, was relieved of his command on October 18, and Sir Charles Monro appointed in his place. A month later Lord Ribblesdale startled the English by remarking casually in the House of Lords that "it was common knowledge that Sir Charles Monro had reported in favor of withdrawal from the Dardanelles and adversely to the continuance of winter operations out there." In consequence of the resultant pressure of public opinion, Lord Kitchener, the British War Minister, visited the scene in person, with the result that the Allied troops were withdrawn from Suvla and Anzac on December 19, and from Cape Helles on January 9, according to Allied reports almost without casualties, and with heavy loss according to Turkish dispatches.

The reasons for this withdrawal are succinctly stated by the London *Standard* when it says:

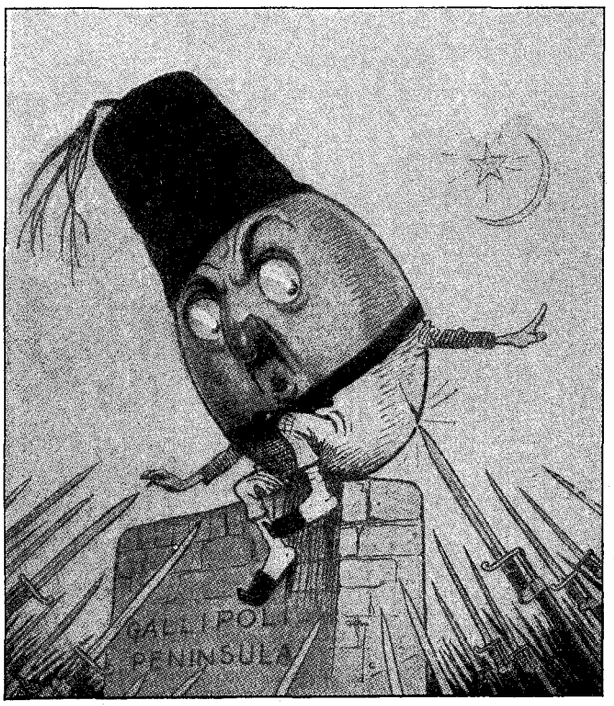
"In essence the Dardanelles expedition was an attempt first to liberate Russia from her strict blockade; secondly, to force Turkey to conclude a separate peace; and thirdly, to influence Balkan neutrals. One Balkan neutral has since then become an enemy. The whole scheme of things in southeastern Europe was changed when King Ferdinand decided to throw in his lot with the Central Empires. Mr. Churchill has described the Dardanelles operations as a gamble which at one time appeared to have overwhelming prospects of success. The gamble has failed, partly through political reasons, partly through military, and the fact has to be recognized."

The London *Daily Mail* says that the whole enterprise was a "reckless blunder," for—

"Not only did the Government dispatch to the Dardanelles forces which, judiciously utilized at other points, might have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

achieved the greatest results; not only did it divert to the Near East munitions at a time when we were perilously short of high-explosive shells. It also deceived the nation as to the position and prospects after its strokes had signally failed



HUMPTY-DUMPTY.
An unfulfilled prophecy.
—*Passing Show* (London).

through initial mismanagement or the inadequacy of the army employed."

Some bitter comment is found in the London *Outlook:*

"The withdrawal from the Anzac base will occasion no surprize to those who have realized the hopelessness of the undertaking from the time of the initial bungling which lost us our only chance of forcing the Narrows. This is not the moment for seeking to apportion the blame for the disastrous muddle. When the whole story comes to be told, if ever, we shall not envy the positions of those who are held to be responsible. One comment only shall we make: given the total loss of life on this side-show, if the same number had been sacrificed in supporting such a forward movement as that at Loos the enemy's Western front might have been thrown back indefinitely. For the rest, it only remains to express admiration and amazement at the skill with which the retirement was effected."

Remarking that Turkish reports state that the Allied troops were "driven into the sea," the *Kölnische Zeitung* accepts this statement with some reserve, and remarks:

"About the details of the withdrawal we have no precise reports. It seems that the Turkish command noticed that the English were about to embark troops and seized that favorable moment for an offensive. Altho London reports say that the embarkation of the troops was successful, one will make certain reservations. The main fact, however, remains that the Dardanelles campaign has entirely collapsed, and England and France themselves admit the situation."

Captain Persius, in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, comments at some length on the situation, and says:

"The causes for the failure of the expedition were indifference, lack of initiative, and absence of military and naval knowledge of even the rudimentary principles of war-science, not only on the part of the generals and admirals at the front, but of those in responsible positions at home. Reviewing the course of events, one is appalled by the lack of comprehension displayed by the attackers everywhere, and one sees clearly that here wholly incompetent men in most senseless and criminal fashion sacrificed thousands and thousands of human beings."

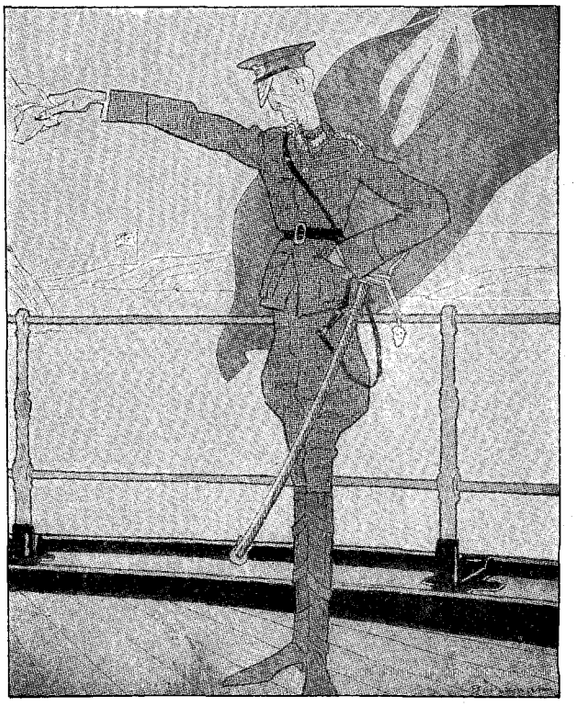
TREASON SCENTED BY SUFFRAGETTES

THE EXTREME DIFFICULTY of subduing the force of habit was never better exemplified than in the recent actions of the Women's Social and Political Union, well known to American readers as the organization of the English Militant Suffragettes. When the war broke out these ladies immediately dropt their suffrage campaign and loyally devoted themselves to the service of their country; their official organ, the London *Suffragette*, changed its name to *Britannia*, and all efforts were directed to the efficient organization of the work that women could do to assist in winning the war.

But the force of habit was too strong, for soon *Britannia* acquired a political note which has grown louder and louder until this little journal became a source of embarrassment to the Government, which promptly suppresst it, either as a danger or a nuisance. Through the kindness of a member of the Union we came into possession of the issue which the authorities seized on publication, and it is not without interest to note just what the British Government considers dangerous for the public to know.

Upon examination, it turns out that the suffragettes think the leading members of the British Government are pro-German! This interesting idea, which might be news to Berlin, is the sort of thing that former British Governments have permitted to be published freely on the policy that "if you give a calf enough rope he will hang himself," to use a Yankee expression. During the Napoleonic wars Fox was considered pro-French even by the French themselves, and they were astounded to find when he became Foreign Secretary that the war went right on with the same vigor as before. So it is possible that the pro-Germanism of Grey and Asquith is of the same sort, and the suppression of the charge due merely to a panicky feeling natural in days like these.

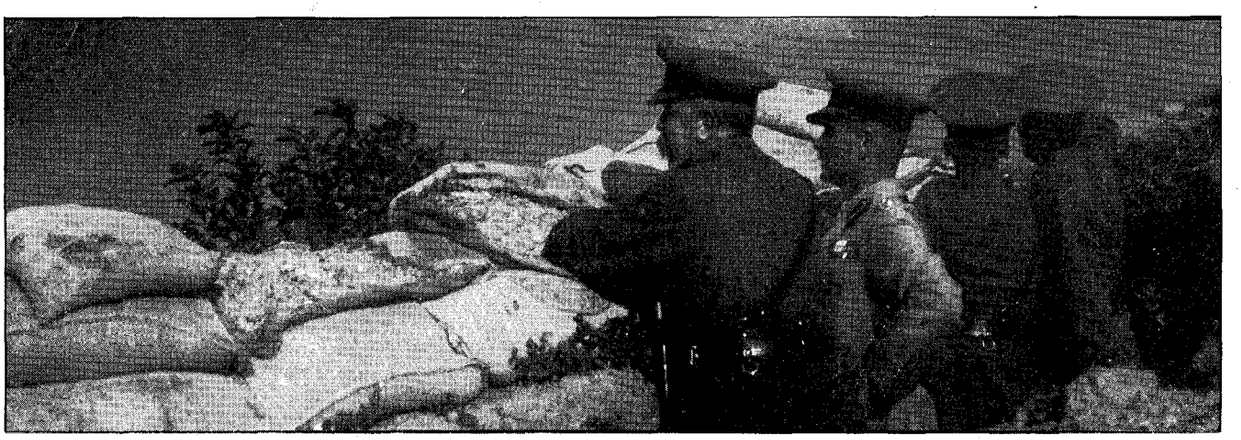
It seems that, like many others in England, the Women's



A PROPHECY FULFILLED.
Adieu, Dear (*I*) Dardanelles.
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Social and Political Union is desirous of upsetting the present British Government and of eliminating Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. What better way, then, than to say right out that they are aiding the foe? Accordingly, the suppresst number

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



LORD KITCHENER AT THE DARDANELLES DECIDING ON WITHDRAWAL: AN OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.

With such thoroughness did Lord Kitchener review the situation on Gallipoli before withdrawal was ordered that he was frequently within a few yards of the Turks, who remained blissfully unconscious of his presence in the trenches opposite them.

of *Britannia* brings a truly terrific indictment against the Foreign Secretary, and says flatly:

"The latest revelation of Sir Edward Grey's state of mind finally proves two things which were indeed very evident before. It proves:

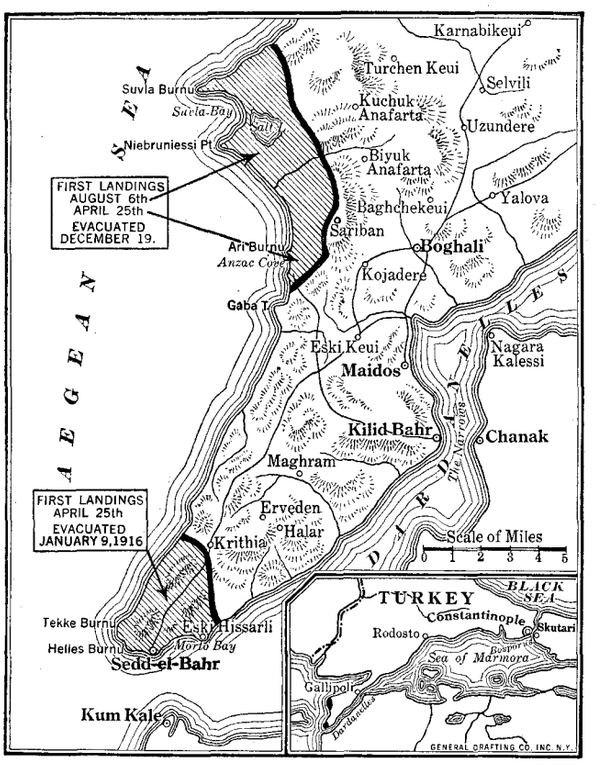
"(1) That Sir Edward Grey, when he opposed the sending of British help to Servia, desired the defeat, and even the destruction, of the Servian Army, that Army being an obstacle to the annexation of Servia by Austria!

"And (2) it proves Sir Edward Grey desires to see Germany in control of the Balkans and beyond—master, in fact, of a new German Empire in the Middle East, because a free Servia not annexed to Austria, but secure in her integrity and independence, means the frustration of this pan-Germanist scheme."

The militants charge that Sir Edward Grey, under the influence of Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor who was forced from office on account of his alleged pro-German sympathies, refused the assistance offered by Greece which might, they assert, have saved Servia. *Britannia* proceeds:

"HE REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE REPEATED OFFERS OF GREECE TO FIGHT FOR AND WITH SERVIA AND THE ALLIES GENERALLY. Prince George of Greece came, we understand, to negotiate the matter and was treated with scant consideration, the offer he brought being bruskly and, as all must agree, CRIMINALLY rejected. This, it would seem, for the sake of Bulgaria, who was throughout acting as the enemy of ourselves and of our Allies! Sir Edward Grey actually admits that while he thus played into Bulgaria's hands (consequently into Germany's hands) HE ALWAYS KNEW Bulgaria's sympathy for our enemies, and for many months knew Bulgaria's commitments and engagements in that quarter. This obstinate pro-Bulgarianism on Sir Edward Grey's part (in practise pro-Bulgarianism was and is pro-Germanism) alarmed and alienated the other Balkan nations, including Servia, our ally, and those still neutral.

"Greece in April wanted to fight with us on condition that we would guarantee the integrity of her territory. BUT NO! Sir Edward Grey was bent upon giving the Greek port of Kavala to Bulgaria, and this altho he has never been much concerned to get new ports for Servia and Montenegro, our loyal and self-sacrificing allies."



WHAT THE ALLIES ABANDONED IN GALLIPOLI.

It is even suggested that Sir Edward desires to see the Allies repeat their performance in the Gallipoli Peninsula and withdraw from Saloniki, and the suffragette organ goes on to say:

"And now Greece and Roumania and all the world have seen Sir Edward Grey, in defiance of the British Government's renewed pledge, in defiance of the elementary obligations of an ally, in defiance of common humanity, desiring and trying, tho fortunately without success, to withdraw the British forces from the Balkans, and thus make final and irrevocable the desertion and betrayal of Servia."

The suffragettes' charge that pro-German influence is being exerted in the innermost circles of the British Government finds an echo in an unexpected quarter. The *Gazette de Lausanne* draws attention to a remark of Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, in the Leipzig *Deutsche Monistisch Jahrhundert*, where he distinguishes between "the enemies and the adversaries of Germany in the present war." The *Gazette de Lausanne* considers that Lord Haldane must be numbered among the "adversaries" of Germany, and continues:

"It was under the pressure of public opinion that Lord Haldane was obliged to leave the Asquith Ministry, but this statesman, who has never made a mystery of his admiration for Germany, which country he went so far as to salute as his 'spiritual home,' has maintained his close relationship with almost all the present ministers. Sir Edward Grey, the head of the Foreign Office, is regarded as being no less accessible than is Mr. Asquith to the influence of Lord Haldane.

"To three personages is attributed the foreign policy of England as that policy exists to-day. These three men are named —Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Lord Haldane. . . . . .

"The rumor is current in England, in certain circles, whence it reaches us, that Sir Edward Grey would view without repugnance a peace which would make concessions to Germany as regards the 'freedom' of the seas, and would freely deliver up to German influence not only the Balkans but also

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Constantinople. Under the influence of Lord Haldane, Sir Edward Grey would think it opportune to favor Germany in the Orient in preference to Russia. This was a very arguable policy before the Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*. But to what point is it compatible with the pact of the Triple Entente as Edward VII. understood it and with the engagements mutually contracted by England, France, and Russia? . . . . . .

"All these facts taken together constitute, it can not be denied, a sum total of signs which are rather startling.

"Germany is perhaps less hated in London than she believes, or pretends to believe."

GERMANY WELL SUPPLIED

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE regarding the internal condition of Germany has been so rife that it is pleasant to find in the columns of the London *Times* a series of articles by a neutral visitor to the Fatherland which bear upon their face the hall-mark of truth. This neutral, a Swede by birth, a German by education, but an enthusiastic partizan of the Allies, spent ten years in Germany and is still in close touch with many German friends. His experiences and observations during a recent and extended visit to Germany are set forth at considerable length in his series of articles, but a convenient summary of them is found in the London *Spectator*, from which we quote. On the subject of the length of the war we gain a glimpse at what the "man in the street" thinks in Berlin:

"In Berlin he stayed at a boarding-house of the superior sort. Here he was among the *va-et-vient* of professional men and officers from the front. All believed that the war would be over in three or four months. Were not France and Britain held fast in the West; were not Belgium, Servia, much of the Baltic provinces, and Russian Poland conquered; and was not the way open to the Near East? What, then, remained but the conquest of Egypt, and the war would be over? It must be remarked here that not only on the evidence of a mere Berlin boarding-house, but on evidence collected in all directions, the correspondent was convinced of the reality of the German intention to try to conquer Egypt. Camels and mules are being bought in large quantities, and railways are being laid in the desert."

As regards supplies, this neutral is of the opinion that "Germany is far from being starved — indeed, it would be difficult to starve her in the strict sense of the word"; none the less there is an uncomfortable shortage in some respects, but this, he considers, has been greatly exaggerated in the accounts that have been appearing in the British press:

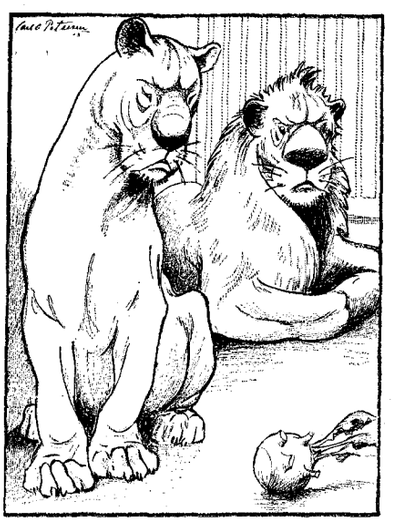
"By decree there are two meatless days and two fatless days every week. That is to say, on two days no meat may be sold in shops or restaurants, and on two other days no fat. The law does not touch whatever may have been stored in private houses. Bread, flour, and milk can be bought only to the quantity for which the purchaser holds a ticket. Paraffin-oil is almost unobtainable. An interesting point is the cultivation of fresh-water fish —carp, tench, pike, and so on. The Government, contrary to some accounts, has not yet called up the copper-supplies. An acquaintance of the correspondent had been instructed to send a list to the Government of all copper articles in his works, but he had heard no more of the matter. The Government has drawn up an inventory, in fact, and has not yet made use of it. Butter varies greatly in price with the locality, but this is true of nearly all forms of food. Butter reached 72 cents a pound at one time in Berlin, but has since dropt to 54 cents. On the other hand, in one small town in West Prussia visited by the correspondent the maximum price of butter had been fixt at 36 cents a pound. One of the most conspicuous shortages is in rubber. India-rubber tires may be used but rarely, and taxicabs are disappearing. Motoring for pleasure is unknown."

A RUSSIAN SLUR.

"Tell me, policeman, why do you guard that boy so closely?"

"Because he's swallowed a brass button, and the Government hasn't yet made up its mind whether the boy or the button is the more needed by the State."

—*Strekeza* (Petrograd).



MEATLESS DAYS IN THE BERLIN ZOO.

"One more turnip and my mate will start on me!" —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

These views certainly confirm the statements made by Dr. Walther Rathenau, now head of the great Allgemeine Elektrizität Gesellschaft, who was chiefly responsible for the organization of Germany's raw material at the outbreak of the war. He is reported by the *Berliner Tageblatt* as telling a general meeting of the shareholders of the "A. E. G." that—

"The great danger that confronted us at one time was the danger of a lack of raw material. We knew that we should not be depleted so far as the military sense of the word is concerned; we also knew that a country producing over 80 per cent. of its foodstuffs could not be starved out.

"But that a country should be almost completely blockaded and yet live, work, equip, and carry on a war—this we did not know, but we do now. Our organization of the supply of raw material has been successfully carried out. . . . Our industry is stronger than ever before, better prepared to go on to the last and to prove that it is as unconquerable as our Army. We possess the will and the strength to hold out as well as to fight."

According to the Berlin *Vorwärts*, the German Iron and Steel Association has sent a telegram to the Imperial Chancellor assuring him of a sufficiency of metal to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. It said:

"The German iron and steel industry has overcome the difficulties which were unavoidably brought about by the war. With the means at its disposal, it is in a position to provide both our own troops and those of our faithful allies with munitions and other war-materials for several years to come, and at the same time to supply both home and neutral markets with the usual amount for peaceful requirements."

THE PATRIOTIC GERMAN "HAUSFRAU."

OFFICIAL—"The Kaiser needs your pan."

"HAUSFRAU"—"He's welcome to it. We have nothing to cook in it, anyhow."

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

MOTION-STUDY FOR WAR-CRIPPLES

EFFORTS to utilize the remaining energies and abilities of crippled soldiers were described in an article recently quoted in these columns, laying special stress on the contribution of modern artificial limbs to the solution of this economic problem. A glimpse of it from another side is afforded by Frank B. Gilbreth, in a paper read before the New York local section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and printed in its *Journal* (New York, December). Mr. Gilbreth tells how the system of motion-study, originated and developed by him, has been utilized to investigate the capabilities of maimed men and to put them at precisely the jobs for which their uninjured faculties are adapted. His conclusions, which are the result of systematic study in Europe, show that it is possible in almost every case to provide employment for war-cripples. We read:

"The great problem that faces the world to-day is immediate and permanent provision for enabling these millions of crippled soldiers to become self-supporting. This is a world-problem rather than a problem for those countries only that are directly involved in the war, and demands a world-wide solution.

"The crippled soldiers are of many types, for this war is a war of all classes, and not of the professional soldiers only, as one is at times inclined to think. In all countries, men from the colleges, the professions, the shops, and the factories are at the front along with the usual military force. The cripples, therefore, will be of all types, and vary in training and capability as well as in the injuries that they receive. We might, therefore, roughly classify them as follows:

"*a.* Men who have done chiefly mental work.

"*b.* Men who have done chiefly physical work, but whose capabilities will allow them to be transferred to mental work.

"*c.* Men who have done physical work, and whose capabilities and inclinations are confined to physical work.

"The first two classes can be handled with comparative ease when crippled. The third class presents the most difficult phase of the problem. This problem might be summarized as that of teaching and fitting cripples for some sort of productive work, and specially modifying and adapting the work to the individual capabilities, preferences, difficulties, and shortcomings. The problem is an exaggerated new form of vocational guidance, vocational training, and systematic placement of men. . . . . .

"Knowing that the author had specialized for years in this type of work, educators in the various warring countries have urged him to attack this particular branch of the crippled soldiers' problem, and to put the results of modern management in general, and of motion-study in particular, at the disposal of those in active charge of training the cripples. No great amount of urging was needed. The author has, since the war began, crossed more than a dozen European frontiers. He has visited many hospitals and recovery-homes, and seen at first hand the frightful need, and he returns to this country not only with the desire to be of service, but with a definite plan as to how service can be most adequately rendered.

"The method of attack of the problem is as follows: It is realized that the psychological feature is an important one. A prime necessity is to inspire the cripple with the feeling that he can remain, or become, a productive member of the community. This is done by gathering data as to cripples of various types who have succeeded in becoming useful and earning members of the community. These data consist of concrete examples of men, women, or children incapacitated in any way, who have been enabled by any possible means to be useful to themselves and to society. Such data have been and are being accumulated at an astonishing rate. They serve not only to encourage the cripple by suggesting that what has been done can be done, but also by indicating immediate methods of attack upon individual problems. Back of all these individual illustrations, however, must lie a scientific method for attacking the general and the individual condition of each cripple, for diagnosing the particular case, and prescribing an adequate remedy. This is our contribution toward the solution of the problem."

MOTION-STUDY BY FILM.

Mr. Gilbreth examining a movie photo of a worker to devise ways to make cripples useful.

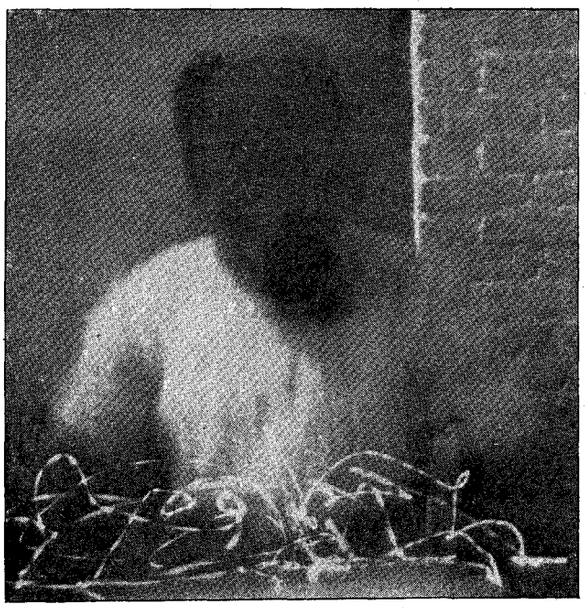
Mr. Gilbreth's motion-study method of attack considers the work to be done as a demand for certain motions, and the proposed worker as a supply of certain motions. It aims to discover the elementary motions in all forms of work, to learn what motions are possible to the cripple, and by comparison to ascertain the kind of work for which he is best adapted. The work begins with analysis, aided by an ingenious system of charting data, and uses also photographic methods, leading up in some cases to the construction of a wire model of the path in space followed by the worker's hands in a definite occupation. Fatigue-study must accompany the motion-study, since it is imperative that the maimed worker be not overtaxed. The immediate need, Mr. Gilbreth tells us, is for data regarding the motions possible in each particular kind of crippling. Every one can help, for these must be obtained largely by cooperation.

"Such cooperation has been forthcoming wherever interest in the subject has been aroused. We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of suggestions and cooperation from members of our organization, from friends in many parts of America and other countries, and particularly from the alumni and friends of our Summer School of Scientific Management, and we most earnestly beg for more and more. We need photographs, records, and histories of cases where cripples have been made comfortable and less fatigued in their work, and have been taught and are successfully doing work in spite of their apparently insurmountable handicaps. The crippling is of every conceivable type, and every success will encourage some disheartened invalid to take up life with a new courage. We want also suggestions for adaptations of machines, tools, and other equipment or surroundings to workers. For example, we have found that typewriter-manufacturers have made attachments for the use of operators having one hand only. We have seen such an operator handle the modified machine with satisfactory results. We have found that slight modification of other machines permits assigning their operating and controlling parts to the remaining limbs of the workers, and thus makes possible their successful handling by injured operators. Any kind of an adjustment or adaptation may be not only useful in its particular field, but may also form a missing link in an invention in an

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

entirely different field. We shall gladly take all data sent us and make them immediately useful to those working on the training of the injured soldiers in all countries. We have found it most efficient to think of all activity in terms of motions and decisions. Through more than thirty years of work in motion-study we have facilities that make it possible to analyze all data into terms of motion-economy, and thus to make them useful with the least waste in transmission or handling-time.

"This work of helping the crippled soldiers by teaching them to make the most of their motion-possibilities should be the special contribution of the engineer in the field of social betterment. The opportunities for such work to-day are especially large because of the Great War, but the methods that we now advise and use because of the great pressure will be available at all times. Through the reclamation service—if we may so call it—that we are using for the war-cripples to-day, we are introducing a method that will never become unavailable or unnecessary."



A STUDY OF A HANDKERCHIEF-FOLDER'S MOTIONS.

A chronocyclegraph like this is used to make a model for the use of the teacher and the war-crippled learner who must use his remaining members to the fullest advantage.

FUTURE TRAIN-SPEEDS — Impatient travelers may have wondered why train-speeds have not accelerated appreciably in the past few years, despite the advent of electric traction and the prophecies of speeds of 100, 200, perhaps 300 miles an hour. In this, however, they will be disappointed, according to a contributor to *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, December), who declares that speeds greater than those of our day will never be realized for ordinary train-service, for the simple but sufficient reason that they cost too much. As he says:

"There is no question about the fact that greater power can be concentrated in an electric locomotive than in one operated by steam, but it does not follow that railroad companies will accelerate the speed of their trains because they have conveniently the power necessary to do so. Within one decade after the locomotive first began hauling regular trains the world was informed that the speed of one hundred miles an hour would be achieved by railway-trains in the near future. When years elapsed and the 100-miles-an-hour velocity was not achieved, people interested put down a mile a minute, or 60 miles an hour, as the common speed of coming railway-operating, but even that pace never became common but was attained for short distances on particular trains.

"Ever since the steam-locomotive was developed to approach to present capacity it has been practicable to run light trains at speeds approximating the mile-a-minute pace, but that speed has been rarely indulged in. Those familiar with fast-train operating are aware that effecting high-train speed is expensive to railway companies and that the people enjoying the luxury are not inclined to pay for the extra expense incurred. It may be affirmed without fear of successful contradiction that all the luxury trains run at speeds over fifty miles an hour have been sources of loss to the companies operating them.

"About the beginning of the present century an agitation was carried on in Prussia in favor of employing electric locomotives for maintaining high speed on what was known as the Berlin & Zossen Railway. The engines provided were very powerful and met the requirement of hauling an express-train for three hours at a speed of 74.5 miles an hour. The required performance was achieved day after day, but it destroyed the track so rapidly that the experiment had to be abandoned after a few weeks, and it will not likely be repeated unless some other new substance more durable than steel is discovered and used in railroad-construction."

LABOR'S VIEWS OF "SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT"

THE CLAIM of a leading exponent of "Scientific Management" that it has emphatically "made good," quoted recently in these columns, contained the statement that it had met with the general approval of employees, in plants where it had been adopted, as soon as they had come to understand it thoroughly. An opposed view is contained in a pamphlet entitled "'Scientific Management' and Labor," by John P. Frey, editor of *The International Molders' Journal*. Mr. Frey uses the data gathered by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, through Prof. Robert F. Hoxie, of the University of Chicago, with the assistance of Robert G. Valentine, ex-Indian Commissioner, and of Mr. Frey himself. One of the chief duties of these investigators was to formulate the claims made for "Scientific Management" by its friends and the charges brought against it by its enemies. Says Mr. Frey:

"From the day that 'Scientific Management' was given publicity, positive claims as to its great value to labor were made by its advocates, while as emphatic charges that its methods and practises were injurious to the workers were made by trade-unionists. . . . . .

"These records were examined, and from them approximately one hundred separate features of 'Scientific Management' were secured, which its leading advocates claimed were beneficial to labor. Practically an equal number of separate charges were made by trade-unionists against the system. This examination of the record, supplemented by personal interviews with leaders of both groups, supplied two lists, one containing the labor-claims of 'Scientific Management' and the other the charges against it made by the trade-unions.

"Such lists, however, were liable to have their accuracy challenged; and to prevent such an issue from being raised afterward, they were submitted to high authority for revision and correction.

"The list of the labor-claims of 'Scientific Management' was submitted to Mr. Frederick W. Taylor, Mr. Harrington Emerson, and Mr. H. L. Gantt, and others. . . . . .

"The list of labor's charges against 'Scientific Management' was brought to the attention of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor by Mr. Hoxie during the Philadelphia Convention of that organization in 1914, with the request that a committee should be appointed to examine the list, with the object of making such modifications, additions, or corrections as would be necessary to have it embody the trade-union view-point. A committee was appointed for this purpose,

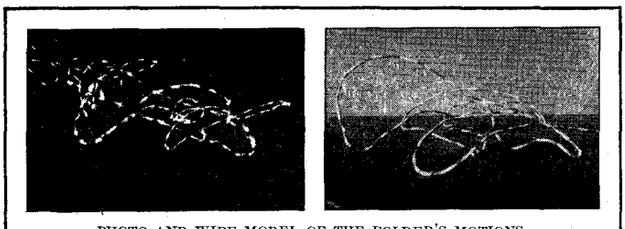


PHOTO AND WIRE MODEL OF THE FOLDER'S MOTIONS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and afterward the list of labor's charges was carefully gone over by President Gompers, First Vice-President Duncan, and Secretary Morrison. . . . . .

"There were, therefore, two lists of statements, both of which had been given the highest indorsement as to their accuracy which it was possible to obtain. With these two lists before him Mr. Hoxie prepared a list of the vital points of difference between them."

We have room here for only a few of Mr. Frey's conclusions, without quoting the interesting discussion and comparison of views that precede them. He has apparently shown that at least a considerable number of workingmen reject the claims of "Scientific Management." He says:

JOHN P. FREY,

Who sets forth labor's objections to "Scientific Management."

"It is my opinion that the inequalities, variations, and contradictions which were found in establishments applying 'Scientific Management' were due:

"1. To the employers' desire to apply just that portion of the theory and rules of 'Scientific Management' which they deemed most advantageous to themselves.

"2. To the desire to secure the fullest output of their plant by the shortest cut and the lowest immediate labor-cost.

"3. To the employer's personal view-point as to his relationship and duties to the workers in his employ.

"4. To the extent to which the employer's knowledge of the laws governing production was balanced by a knowledge of the laws of economics and sociology.

"5. To the extent to which the autocratic spirit is balanced by the employer's conception of industrial democracy in formulating shop-rules and establishing the terms of employment and the conditions under which labor is to be performed.

"In talking with the workers in 'Scientific-Management' shops we were informed that the system tended to cause some workers to slight their work to the limit made possible by the degree of inspection which prevailed over them; that it tended to the passing of work which was a shade under the standard; that it tended to develop deliberate schemes to slight work on the part of some workers, and often became a source of friction between workers, as the slighted work increased the labor of other workers.

"Many of the workers interviewed held that 'Scientific Management'—

"1. Makes the workers overexert themselves.

"2. Creates shop jealousies.

"3. Enables foremen, through collusion with the planning-room, to play favorites.

"4. Makes workers shirk work, leaving the task more difficult for those next in the line for the handling of the material.

"5. Forces the high-grade workmen to often bear a large part of the burden of experiments and to work out new material without any adequate remuneration. . . . . .

"It was fully demonstrated that one object of 'Scientific Management' was to specialize the work and divide it into the minutest subdivision possible, for the more thoroughly this was accomplished the more successfully the system could be operated from the employers' point of view, and the shorter the period required to train new workers to perform the work.

"Regardless of the form of payment, whether bonus, premium, or differential piece-work, or any variation of these methods, the purpose is to stimulate the workers to accomplish the task which has been set for them by the time-study men or the planning-room. Without this stimulus the employers feel that the workers would not accomplish the task.

"In the majority of instances there were no safeguards established to protect the workers from overexertion, but, instead, they were stimulated to work to the extent of their physical ability, and instances were encountered where the methods applied aimed to secure the workers' limit of strength and exertion.

"In the great majority of cases there was no system of training intended to develop young men into competent craftsmen, and in many instances the statement was made that the thoroughly trained mechanics or craftsmen were no longer required. Apprenticeship, except in one instance, had been wholly discontinued, and in this establishment, employing hundreds of workers, but nine boys were being given an opportunity of learning a trade.

"General manual skill was not being developed. The rule was to train workers in the use of but a few hand- or machine-tools. The workers were made familiar with the manual skill required to perform but a few of the operations necessary to complete the finished article."

After Professor Hoxie's report had been examined and indorsed by Mr. Valentine and Mr. Frey, a brief statement was prepared by the three containing the conclusions which they had jointly reached. The following is quoted by Mr. Frey from these joint conclusions:

"Two essential points stand forth. The first point is that 'Scientific Management,' at its best and adequately applied, exemplifies one of the advanced stages of the industrial revolution which began with the invention and introduction of machinery. Because of its youth and the necessary application of its principles to a competitive state of industry, it is in many respects crude, many of its devices are contradictory of its announced principles, and it is inadequately scientific. Nevertheless, it is to date the latest word in the sheer mechanics of production and inherently in line with the march of events.

"Our industries should adopt all methods which replace inaccuracy with accurate knowledge and which systematically operate to eliminate economic waste. 'Scientific Management' at its best has succeeded in creating an organic whole of the several departments of an institution establishing a coordination of their functions which had previously been impossible, and, in this respect, it has conferred great benefits on industry. The social problem created by 'Scientific Management' does not lie in this field. It is in its direct and indirect effects upon labor that controversy has arisen, and it was in this field that the investigation was principally made. For the present, the introducers and appliers of 'Scientific Management' have no influences to direct them, except where labor is thoroughly organized, other than their ideals, personal views, humanitarianism, or sordid desire for immediate profit with slight regard for labor's welfare.

"The second point is that neither organized nor unorganized labor finds in 'Scientific Management' any adequate protection to their standards of living, any progressive means for industrial education, or any opportunity for industrial democracy by which labor may create for itself a progressively efficient share in efficient management. And, therefore, as unorganized labor is totally unequipped to work for these human rights, it becomes doubly the duty of organized labor to work unceasingly and unswervingly for them, and, if necessary, to combat an industrial development which not only does not contain conditions favorable to their growth, but, in many respects, is hostile soil."

A FLAT IRON WITH A HEADLIGHT—A new type of electric iron, described by a writer in *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, January), differs from the customary electric iron by having at the end of the handle an electric lamp which throws its rays of light directly down on whatever the housewife may be ironing. Says this magazine:

"The light is operated, of course, from the same switch as the iron proper, but there is a separate control to turn on or shut off the current for the lamp, without the heat of the iron being affected in any way. The advantages of this auxiliary lighting-feature are readily recognized by the housewife, who frequently has but a dimly lighted room, even in the daytime, in which to iron, and no way in which to get more light. She now can see the most delicate work, and she has the light concentrated where she wants it on the fabric."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AMERICAN DYES FOR THE WORLD

ONE RESULT OF THE WAR, according to an English authority, will be to put the United States on a footing of independence with regard to dye-production, so that we will not only make all our own, but export them to foreign countries. The English writer, in *Nature* (London, December 16), warns his countrymen that when thus forced into new fields we may prove formidable competitors in the world's dye-markets. Before the war, he tells his readers, American dye-factories employed not more than 400 workmen and produced annually 3,000 tons of dyes, prepared chiefly from intermediate coal-tar products made in Germany. Since that time new plants have been built, and the output of American coal-tar colors will soon be trebled, while the production of benzin and toluene has increased fivefold. He goes on:

"Owing to the extensive manufacture of explosives, it is difficult at present to secure large quantities of these hydrocarbons for color-production. But twelve firms have nevertheless embarked on the manufacture of anilin, the Edison Company now turning out three tons of this intermediate product daily. A remarkable and novel development has arisen in this branch of the color industry. The firms engaged in dyeing anilin black are setting up small anilin-plants costing $1500 to $2000 each, capable, under the supervision of one operative, of producing daily 100 pounds of anilin from benzin.

"At present the seven companies engaged on finished coal-tar dyes are restricting drastically the number of colors produced, and are concentrating on increased output. . . . Altho the existing equipment for natural dyes installed in six large American works has proved to be a national asset of great value, yet the total supply of dyes is still far short of customary requirements, and the American public is urged to meet the abnormal situation in a spirit of generous compromise. The existing shortage will soon disappear, inasmuch as the United States possess all the enterprise, inventive talent, and technical ability requisite for the development of an American dye industry."

One reason for the former dominance of German color-chemistry, we are told, was the unity and solidarity of the various firms engaged in this industry, so that when one was menaced by any foreign competitor they all acted in unison. In America the field has been entered by many separated interests imperfectly acquainted with the complexity of the color-problem, and a higher degree of unity is necessary in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of effort. To quote further:

"It has been proposed to establish Government factories for the production of coal-tar intermediates, these factories to be available for manufacturing explosives in case of war. A national bureau of standards for dyestuffs would afford considerable protection to the growing industry, and a similar result would be attained by organizing the consumers of dyes.

"In view of these developments, it appears certain that in a few years America will be practically self-contained as regards dyes. It is not at all probable that the vast industrial organizations by this time established will content themselves with catering only for the American market, especially as the United States possess sufficient of the needed raw materials to supply the whole world's dye industry. British dye-producers must expect to face not only furtive attempts to recover trade by German competitors, but also a direct frontal attack on their home, colonial, and foreign markets by dye-wares of American origin. The only way of meeting this invasion will be by a combination, first of British manufacturers among themselves, and, secondly, a cooperative union of the British group with similar groups representing the other nations of the Quadruple Entente. The pooling of our resources for war will need to be followed by a partnership in original ideas, technical organization, and natural resources in regard to the chemical industries of the Allied nations."

MORE AND BETTER MOTOR-CARS

IT IS A FASCINATING TASK to trace the descent of the modern automobile, and not a difficult one; for most of us can remember its earliest ancestor. Each year of the twenty or so which have elapsed since the automobile began to interest the general public has marked an advance in design and construction unapproached by the development of any other branch of commercial industry. So we are assured by Ernest A. Stevens, who pictures for us in *Country Life in America* (New York, January) the motor-car's family-tree, and describes some of its ancestral leaves and fruit. It has only been within the last five years, he believes, that the experimental stage has actually been passed, yet to-day the automobile-trade takes fourth place among the giants of American enterprises, with a total production-value for 1915 of well over $500,000,000. Ten years ago the figure was $60,000,000, and five years later it had reached more than $180,000,000. He goes on:

"Taking car-production instead of its money-value, we have the 200,000 cars produced in 1910 completely overshadowed by the 703,000 of last year, and it is confidently expected that 1916 will close with the reaching of the round million, a prophecy which finds ample confirmation in the fact that our manufacturers have expended no less than $25,000,000 in additional factory space and equipment during the past few months.

"Looking at the position from another angle, we find that this year the American factories will turn out approximately eleven automobiles for each one which was manufactured throughout Europe during the twelve months immediately preceding the war.

"Yet another reason why this high-water mark of a million cars will be reached is the fact that the markets of the world are open to us and to us alone, despite the imposition of restraining tariffs and the difficulties of transportation; but the last and best reason is that this year brings the motorist face to face with more new types and models than it has ever been his lot to view before, and these at prices reduced to a point which would have been almost unbelievable a few short months ago."

TEN YEARS OF AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE-PRODUCTION

	Cars Built	*Total Value*
1906	34,000	$62,900,000
1907	44,000	93,400,000
1908	85,000	137,800,000
1909	126,500	164,200,000
1910	187,000	225,000,000
1911	210,000	262,500,000
1912	378,000	373,000,000
1913	485,000	425,000,000
1914	515,000	485,000,000
1915	703,500	523,464,000

Some of the features that mark the latest and youngest descendant of motor-ancestry are thus set forth by Mr. Stevens:

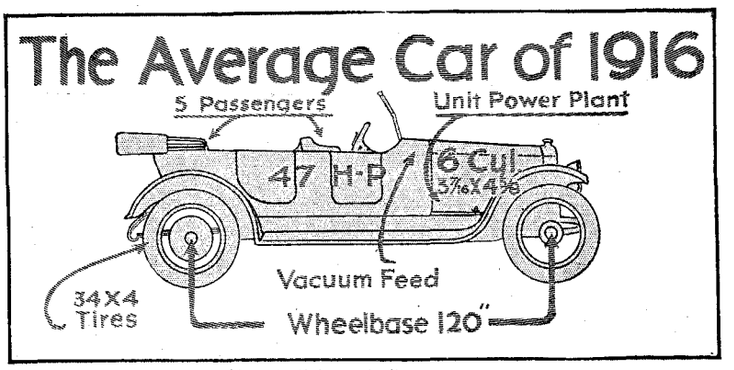
"The prospective buyer is now offered more for his or her money (or alternatively, the same for less money) than ever before, and this despite the fact that, taken as a whole, materials cost more and wages are higher. The explanation of the apparent anomaly is that while wage-rates are greater, improved methods and machinery have lowered the labor-costs per car, and simplification of design, in reducing quantity of material used per car without impairing its strength, has helped to bring prices further down. Again it must not be forgotten that the manufacturer of to-day, helped by scientific research, knows quite a lot more about the limitations of steel and other metals than he did even a year ago; and, finally, the heavy burden entailed by experimental work, for which the purchaser has indirectly paid for years, is now reduced to a point where the individual share of the cost is infinitesimal.

"Last year four- and six-cylinder motors fought each other for supremacy. They still lead, but they have now to face the competition of both eights and twelves, which appear for the first time in appreciable numbers. Present indications point to a slight gain in numbers for the six-cylinder car as opposed to the four-, but both may register losses in favor of multicylinder types. . . . . .

"Speaking generally, there has been a decided tendency to reduce the weight of reciprocating parts by the use of new alloys and of pistons by the adoption of aluminum. Block motor-castings predominate, and the engine of relatively small bore and long stroke has come into its own, a development traceable largely to the influence of automobile-racing and its bearing on design in relation to the production of extreme speed without the employment of undue weight, and minus vibration.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The feature of 1916 which is most apparent to casual inspection is the modified lines of the touring body, which is, as a rule, roomier than last year's and exhibits more thought in attention to detail and finish. Last year's type, which provided for individual front seats with an aisle running between them, has been adopted by many builders, and a new variation is to design one of these seats in such a way as to permit of its being reversed, thus enabling the passenger to face the occupants of the rear seats. With this body the fore doors are eliminated, access being gained via the rear doors and the passageway. . . . . .



Illustrations with this article from "Country Life in America."

"Not so very long ago an impression was prevalent that in order to obtain bodies of really and truly correct design and first-class workmanship, it was necessary to send across the Atlantic, pay a great deal of money, and wait a long time for delivery. To-day our own builders are offering bodies of unsurpassable quality and lines.

"Minor mechanical tendencies bear out the indications of the past year or so. In the majority of cases the ignition equipment forms part of the electrical starting and lighting system which is now almost invariably fitted in one or another of its many forms. In others the use of an independent battery and distributor further reduces the proportion of magneto-equipped cars.

"Apparently nearly one-half of the new cars are furnished with the vacuum type of gasoline-feed, with the result that pressure-feed from a rear supply-tank shows an appreciable decrease from the practise of former years. The standardization of roomier bodies has led to a corresponding increase in the wheel-base, and the more general use of rear springs of the cantilever type has developed a corresponding increase in the Hotchkiss method of driving through them, with the elimination of torque and radius rods.

"The three-speed gear set of selective type is now nearly universal, cone and disk clutches run about fifty-fifty, and the helical or spiral type of bevel final drive shows a marked advance, doubtless because of the realization of the advantages of a gear which affords what may be termed an end-to-end engagement of the teeth.

"Summing up the position so far as is possible to do with a fair degree of accuracy and without posing in a prophetic attitude, it would certainly seem that in 1916 the private-car owner will be a favored mortal. Cars are better, prices are lower, and deliveries should be prompt, altho it is never wise to defer the date of purchase until the day the car is actually needed.

"The manufacturer has evidently banked heavily on the year being one of Big Business."

WAR-HURRY AND POOR WORK—"War-machine" is becoming a term of reproach, according to *The American Machinist* (New York, December 30), owing to the poor work put into such machines in the haste necessary in filling war-orders. The writer thinks that there is danger to the reputations of American machine-tool builders in such "rush" work, and that this is being shown in many quarters of our own country as well as abroad. At the same time he points out to more conscientious manufacturers the opportunity to build up a reputation by good work which will be bringing in orders in the future years while others are trying to live down the memory of to-day's mistakes. He writes:

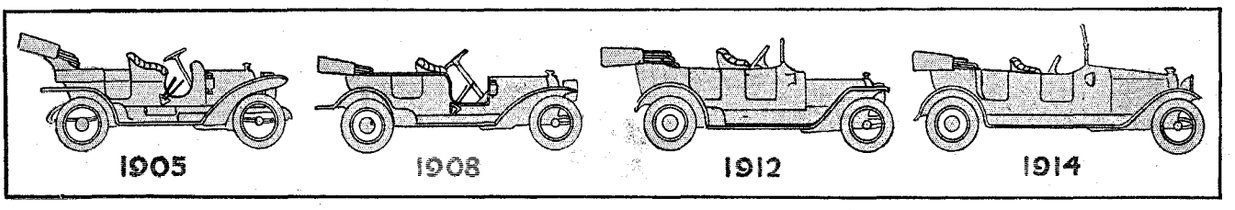
"Makers of munitions that in many cases require extreme accuracy are receiving lathes and other machines with spindles out of line and many other defects which must be remedied before they can turn out satisfactory product. Nor is this condition confined to the product of shops that are new in the machine-building line; unfortunately for future reputations, some of the older and regular builders have not maintained their accustomed accuracy in all cases.

"In marked contrast with the feverish haste in many shops was one recently visited. Orders were piled up ahead, and the office force was rushed in every department.

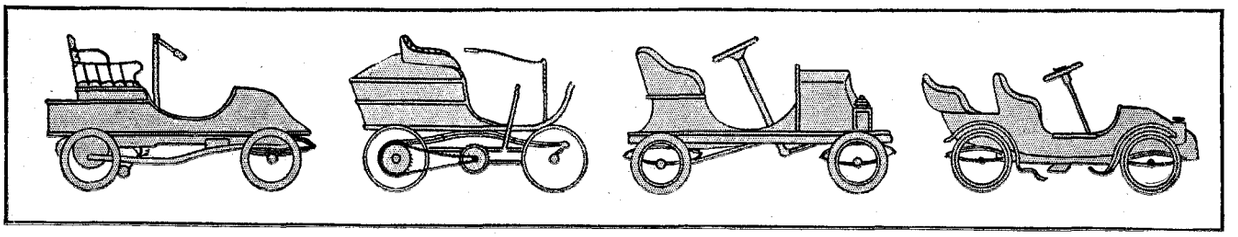
"The shop, however, seemed to show no trace of this. Men were busy as they always are, and work was going along as rapidly as the facilities would permit. But there was no feeling of rushing the work out. Fitting was going on as carefully as usual, and the final tests had in no wise been shortened.

"Probably a few more machines might have been turned out by introducing a shop-hustler under any one of a variety of names, and a few more dollars added to the bank-account, for the present at least. But there would also be mistakes and inaccuracies to explain away or to live down, and some are remarkably long-lived.

"Inspection under the severe stress of present demand is a most difficult problem, and redoubled efforts are necessary to maintain standard accuracy. But those who meet the test and whose machines still retain their accustomed quality are sure to reap their reward in future business both at home and abroad. When a customer can say, 'These machines were right in spite of rush orders,' there is no question as to who gets his future business. Maintaining a reputation for accuracy under stress of accumulated orders and refraining from boosting prices solely because of a customer's necessity are tests which must make for permanency in any line."



THE CHANGES OF RECENT YEARS.



ANCESTRAL TYPES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS - AND - ART

REPAYING THE ART-DEBT TO FRANCE

WHAT is it that the young American artist returned from a few years in Paris will give as the secret of his happiness there? The question is put by Mr. Royal Cortissoz, of the New York *Tribune*, and the answer that follows deals with the student's exuberant joy over "the 'atmosphere' of things, the spirit of a life led with complete devotion to the interests of art." Training in art, this writer declares, is "one-third a matter of the rudiments and two-thirds a matter of the spirit in which they are worked into the artist's character." The forces that accomplish the latter miracle are the master with whom the student works and the surroundings in which he does his work. Gratitude is the return that many an American artist now feels for the stimulus offered him by France, and the symbol of this gratitude, in the present juncture of events, is an exhibition at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York for the benefit of the families of those artists who have gone to the war. Among the pictures is the large decoration, "La Paix," painted by Besnard, for the Peace-Palace at The Hague, and around it are displayed "some fourscore paintings and drawings offered by the Fraternité des Artistes of France to the Americans who last year made an exhibition of works by themselves, donated for the benefit of the same fund, which is now to profit again by their good-will." Such returns for past favors are only slight acknowledgments for what many of our American artists feel they have received. Mr. Cortissoz gives an instance:

Copyrighted by W. F. Paris.

"LA PAIX."

Painted by Albert Besnard for the Peace-Palace at The Hague; now exhibited in New York for the benefit of families of French artists at the front.

"I remember visiting an artist friend who had left New York for France to execute several commissions which could be carried out in that country more conveniently than at home. One of his sculptures had received a medal in the Salon a few days before. He told me that artists, some of them celebrated men much older than himself and personally quite unknown to him, had come all the way to his studio to congratulate him and express their appreciation. He was walking on air. It was not merely their praise that had moved him, it was their unselfish, hearty encouragement, and, above all, the heightened sense they gave him of the solidarity of the profession. I asked him when he was coming home. He did not know. There was something about work in Paris that kept one so tingling with happiness and ambition. That was long ago, and he has not come home yet."

Other influences have shed their light upon American art, but the latest and greatest is that which the French school is responsible for, as Mr. Cortissoz here makes clear:

"If the reader will look back over those chapters in the history of American art which relate to its traffic with European schools he will be struck by the emergence in every one of them of this feeling for atmosphere, for an ideal, not definable in any hard and dry formula. The American sculptors who in an earlier generation emulated the antique were influenced, really, by the broad tradition of Rome. When Duveneck went to Munich and developed the enthusiasm for Rembrandtesque painting which he transmitted to some of his clever juniors, he promoted a new 'manner' among us, but performed a more lasting service in starting the cult for paint as paint. The influence of Paris upon our artists has been of a similar character. It has implied, at different periods, different surface traits. 'Bill' Hunt's initiation into the spell of the Barbizon group reacted upon our landscape school. We owe to the men of that epoch a good deal of what is best in the romantic naturalism which many of our painters are practising to-day. Carolus-Duran gave Sargent his first impetus, which is to say that he is the father of a certain type of our portraiture. In Paris the American has acquired—not always to his essential advantage—the trick of the Salon picture. From Paris came the seeds of that Impressionism through which an American like Twachtman could rival Monet himself. In short, we have brought back from France many a recipe for the making of a particular kind of work of art. But for the present purpose all that may

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be left, we repeat, upon the surface. The more important thing is that the American artist sojourning in Paris for his education has there had the opportunity, at all events, to go to the root of the matter. In Paris the whole spirit of the world of art has tended toward one thing—to make the painter, the sculptor, master of his craft.

"It is an ideal by itself, this ideal of work well done. That it has been misunderstood sadly enough is patent to any student of the subject who recalls the first phase of Franco-American intercourse in matters of art. The young fellows who then came back from contact with Parisian ideas were all for a queer and arid hypothesis which they called 'art for art's sake,' and they committed innumerable jejune sins in its name. They knew nothing about that 'rectitude of art' of which Ingres had made so much. They were a little late upon the scene for his ministry and they missed his point. They thought, simply, that technique had something talismanic about it, and if they had attained to a certain manual adroitness they felt that their futures were secure. Many of them have since got over that little error. The truth is that their masters had never intended them to be so cocksure. They, Gérôme, Carolus, Bonnat, and the rest, forgot to make allowance for the American temperament. They were satisfied it they set their disciples upon the right path. Well, in the long run their confidence was not misplaced, and perhaps, too, the very exaggeration of technical dexterity in the mind of the American beginner was a good thing. It helped while it harmed. It deepened in him the indispensable conviction that a picture, to be worth while, must be well painted."

"SON EMINENCE GRISE" (THE GRAY CARDINAL), BY GÉRÔME.

Regarded by Saint-Gaudens as "the most astounding masterpiece of arrangement in later French art."

This, in a nutshell, says the writer, is the story of our unpayable debt to French art. And—

"It does no violence to the memory of those Americans who flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century. They were men of high ideals, who stedfastly endeavored to establish the best principles of painting as they understood them. Nevertheless, it needed the pictures at the Centennial to open men's eyes to the more advanced ideas seething abroad, and when the new generation of the 70's turned to Paris for inspiration it was ahungered and athirst for a broader and more thoroughgoing conception of technique. The leaders there nobly responded to the young man at their door. He was a stranger and they took him in. In the big classes, characteristic of the French capital, he was put through a rigid course of discipline, and this was trebled in value by the criticisms of the masters. How good, how sympathetic, how royally helpful the latter were! . . . . . .

"There is no end to the legendary lore that has gathered about them—Bonnat, Laurens, Merson, Carolus Duran, Gérôme, Lefebvre, Bouguereau, and a dozen others. And the anecdotes of which they are the heroes are always anecdotes of the wise and cheering counselor, the friend as well as the master, speaking the right word at the right moment. To them, far more than to historic monuments, the American student owed the 'atmosphere' which gave him confidence and courage. In illustration of what they also gave him, of a more practical nature, to aid him toward his goal, we reproduce the picture which is, possibly, better representative than any other of the French standard of that halcyon time—Gérôme's 'Son Eminence Grise.'

"It is an old-fashioned picture to our modern eyes. A lot of water has gone under the bridges since it was painted, and the artist of to-day, exercising a different method as regards brushwork and color, sees his subject also in a different way. But consider, merely, the manner in which this work of art is put together. Have all the subsequent developments in modern art produced a man capable of teaching the author of this picture anything about composition? The late Augustus Saint-Gaudens cited 'Son Eminence Grise' to the present writer as the most astounding masterpiece of arrangement in later French art. Consider, further, the drawing in the thing—hard, if you like, and absolutely academic, but magnificently sound. We say nothing of the color. No one ever suspected Gérôme of being a colorist. But that was a purely personal limitation, and, besides, did not affect the fundamental lesson which he had to convey. His purpose, like that of his fellow masters, was to make the young American see the power and the dignity of honest picture-making, to inculcate in him such a conscience for composition, for drawing, for technique—in a word—that he could not but lift his whole idea of art upon a higher plane. To be a competent workman should be the artist's first ambition. The French studios were vitalized by that principle, and from them there flowed across the Atlantic to these shores an influence without which genius itself would be at a loss.

"Our gratitude would have to be deep indeed if all that we had to reckon with was just an influence, just a spur to our energies. But what makes us immeasurably thankful is the consciousness of all the grace and charm that has accompanied the tangible service. I recall a perfect day spent years ago at the Villa Medici in Rome. In memory I can see M. Guillaume as I saw him then, a tall and stately figure in the great shadowy salon, frock-coated, grave in conversation, *ancien régime* in his demeanor, as befitted the director of an historic institution. . . . . .

"It is an exquisite memory of courtly hospitality, of kindling talk of a bright, intensely humanized aspiration toward beauty. The background was monumental. The spirit of the whole episode was natural, artless, the spirit of many an atelier I have known in Paris. In Paris it has never flagged, and there it can never die. Once more it has manifested itself in the fine gesture with which the Fraternité has thanked the American artists who put their shoulders to the wheel a year ago. Is not the gift gracious? Is it not superbly French?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"POPULAR" WAR-BOOKS

BROOKLYN tests the "popularity" of a book by a severe proof not only of use, but of desire. A book must show not only that it is always "out" and never "in," but also that enough people have signified their purpose to keep it "out" for a year to come before its duplicate is put upon a "pay-shelf" and readers allowed to take it at the rate of five cents a week. Four war-books have successfully achieved this height of popularity enjoyed hitherto almost wholly by works of fiction. The books in this shelf are there by no suffrage of a

JANUARY-JUNE: SIX MORE MONTHS OF WAR.

GERMAN CALENDAR—

librarians' committee, passing on the "best literature of history," says an editorial writer of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*. They represent the demands of real readers, and "it means something to achieve even the transient immortality of the 'duplicate-pay collection.'"

"And who do you suppose are Brooklyn's four pay-shelf immortals among war-book authors?—the chancellors with their White Books and Gray Books and Red Books that say so much and tell so little? No, indeed.

"Two of the gentlemen authors wrote their books before the war. That should give a clue. Yes, you have guessed it—General Bernhardi is one. His covers were worn out long before the war was a year old. And he is still holding his own, entrenched within his new and stronger binding. And to show their strict neutrality as between the fire-breathing militarists of Germany and England, Brooklyn readers have likewise accorded pay-shelf immortality to Professor Cramb, of Oxford. They should have preferred Homer Lea's 'The Day of the Saxon,' or Major Murray's 'The Peace of the Saxons,' but newspaper-publicity and library-popularity go hand in hand.

"It would be much harder to guess the names of the two members of the pay-shelf quartet whose war-books were written after the beginning of the conflict. It is Armgaard Karl Graves, the retired spy of the Kaiser, who leads all war-book authors in Brooklyn popularity. He has worn himself out several times in responding to the demands of voracious Brooklyn readers. Whether it is because of the thrill attached to the word 'spy,' or because of the elocutionary thrills which moved the Men's Club of All Souls Church when the retired spy spoke before that organization early in the war can not be determined.

"And the only author of the four who was really at the front and saw things is Richard Harding Davis. His 'With the Allies' jumped to the duplicate-pay collection as soon as it appeared. And there it has paid for itself several times over. It is good descriptive writing which appeals to the mere 'reader' as distinguished from what librarians call the student reader.

"The hundreds of ponderous tomes which analyze the causes, events, and probable effects of the world-war are read, but they are not so popular. Many books published during the past six months will reach the duplicate-pay collection as soon as that subtle mouth-to-mouth advertisement current among library patrons shows its effect. But we may conclude even now that the war has not changed the reading-habits of the average man or woman. Whatever is fiery, dramatic, entertaining, in war-books will be read; whatever is careful, studious, and profound will be shelved, but not in the duplicate-pay collection."

A FURTIVE NEWSPAPER

BRUSSELS takes its captivity with a sardonic humor that often gives uneasy hours to the enemy within her gates. Not long ago *The Outlook* (New York) published from the pen of Arno Dosch a vivacious account of the pranks played upon the army of occupation by the lawless element akin to the Paris Apache. These are a fearless and desperate band who fail on all the signs of outward respect demanded by conquerors of a subject people, and who yet keep within the letter of the law. The London *Daily News* reveals another thorn in the flesh of von Bissing and his ruling staff. It is a newspaper—*La Libre Belgique, Free Belgium*—"one of the brightest and certainly one of the most remarkable papers in the world." Says the writer, Mr. G. F. Steward:

"Its existence is a paradox: its presence a perfect pest—to the Prussians. It is safe to say that absolutely nothing has so annoyed the supersensitiveness of the Junker governors of Brussels, or caused them to look more ridiculous in the eyes of the Brusselois, than this will-o'-the-wisp that dances tantalizingly before their eyes, appears regularly as from some supernatural agency, gibes at their efforts to capture it, and disappears for a period only to reappear in order to satirize and raise a laugh at the clumsy Teutons. It is as free as the day; but it is chased with as much keenness as Victory is chased by the Kaiser. There are thousands of spies in Brussels to whom its discovery would mean the sunshine of von Bissing's smiles and a pat of approval from Sauberzweig. They have searched every printing-works and studied the types and the machines; they have peered into hundreds of houses, cellars, and outhouses, but not a trace have they found. They have seized unsuspecting suspects in the streets, and rifled their pockets, and have broken in suddenly upon little gatherings; but all to no purpose.

"Its well-advertised telegraphic address is: Kommandatur, Bruxelles. As to its printing-works and office of administration, it blithely says: '*Ne pouvant être un lieu de tout repos, ils sont installés dans une cave automobile.*' [Lacking a safe base, we issue from an automobile oil-tank.]

"Von Bissing is on the free list. Not an edition appears but a copy of it is deposited in his letter-box. That box has been watched for days at a stretch, but the elusive culprit has not been caught. Regularly the paper is delivered by the invisible hand, and as regularly there is another outburst of ineffective rage and unsuccessful searching. No German can stand the sarcastic reprinting of these sentences of good advice to the Belgian population by Cardinal Mercier:

"'Toward the persons who dominate our country by military force have the regard demanded by the general interest. Respect the rules that they impose so long as they do not carry a blow at the liberty of our Christian consciences and our patriotic dignity.'

"Could anything be more irritating than the republication of these words under such circumstances? Another blood-hunt commences. One day, among the numerous anonymous communications that go to the German Governor was the advice that *La Libre Belgique* was actually published by Dr. André Vésale, of Place des Martyrs. This was regarded as a sure tip. The German sleuth-hounds went to the square and methodically called at every house, inquiring for the doctor, until one individual plucked up courage to point to the medico's statue and explain that the gentleman flourished some centuries ago, was known as a great anatomist and credibly regarded as having indulged in body-snatching!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

One day a few business men, meeting in a certain room, were suddenly alarmed by a band of Germans dashing in armed with revolvers and ordering hands up:

"The men instinctively obeyed. Slowly every pocket was turned out and the scared merchants stood round the table as the pile of knives and nail-cleaners, toothpicks and keys, pencils and *portefeuilles* steadily grew. But not a copy of the paper could be found!

"In the forty-third number the unknown editor of this mysterious sheet chose to quote Luther. Would any German object to a quotation from such a source—especially if complete reference was given? Here is the quotation he chose. It is taken from Luther's address to Germany:

"'If one would paint Germany now one must represent her in the form of a sow. We are vile pigs. We have neither discipline nor reason. Our people is a coarse tribe. I know well, my dear Germans, they are absolute sows.'

"Do you wonder that the apostles of *Kultur*, whose favorite description of an enemy is that of swine, should swear every known torture for the unknown man who dares to publish these words under their very noses and push a copy into the letter-box of their chief?"

COLLEGIATE IGNORANCE OF THE WAR

COLLEGE BOYS seem not to be readers of newspapers—outside the sporting-page at least—to judge from the results of tests put to the students of several institutions, among which were Bowdoin, Williams, and New York University. A teacher of history at the latter college states in the New York *Times* that he believes the apparent indifference of students toward the present war is indicative of a general tendency on the part of the public to neglect a close study of affairs in Europe. Students may regard the task of keeping abreast of the multifarious news of to-day too much akin to a major elective. *The Times* prints the list of questions with notes on the character of answers they elicited. The questions asked by members of the Faculty at both New York University and Bowdoin College were as follows:

"Where is Gallipoli?

"What is the capital of Bulgaria?

"What countries bound Servia?

"In what country is Saloniki? (In spite of the fact that this city has been frequently mentioned in the daily papers during the past two weeks, forty-two out of fifty-three students at Bowdoin failed to give the correct answer, and results were similar at New York University. It was frequently located in Poland.)

"On what sea is Montenegro? (About half of the students taking the test answered this correctly, others gave nearly every sea in Europe and Eastern Asia.)

"Who is in command of the French Army?

"Who is the Prime Minister of England? (Winston Churchill was a popular choice.)

"Who is Bethmann-Hollweg?

"Who is Poincaré? (One student answered that he was a French artist.)

"Who is Venizelos? (This was the question that perplexed more students both at New York University and Bowdoin than any other—some said that he was a French general; others that he was a Mexican rebel.)

"Who is Briand? (Only eleven correct answers were given at Bowdoin.)

"Who is von Hindenburg?

"Who is General French? (One student at New York University replied that he was the English general.)

"Who is Sir Edward Grey?

"Who is Viviani? (This question also baffled students, and at Bowdoin there were only four correct answers, altho many designated him as an 'Italian.')

"Name, with the proper title, the ruler of Germany.

"Name the ruler of Greece. (Only twenty-three out of a class of fifty-three Bowdoin students could name this important ruler, and results were about the same at New York University.)

"Name the ruler of Turkey. (This also received several surprizing answers.)

"Name the ruler of Italy. (One student said that he was Victor Emmanuel XXIX.)

"Name the ruler of Bulgaria. (One answer gave him as King Augustus.)

"Name the ruler of Russia."

The Williams result not included in the above is rather better. At least twenty out of twenty-three knew who commands the French armies. Bowdoin and New York struggled with him as "Joffree," "Joffery," "Geoffrey," and "Jeofrey." The general result at New York is this:

"None answered all of the inquiries correctly, while only three obtained a grade above 90 per cent. Of a class of twenty-three

JULY-DECEMBER; PEACE AND PLENTY AFTER VICTORY.

FOR 1916.

freshmen nine failed, while the average rank was 63 per cent. Another class of the same number of freshmen averaged only 52 per cent. and thirteen failed to pass, while a class made up of upper-class men did as poorly and averaged a grade of only 61 per cent."

The ignorance of the generality of young men at college, says *The Times* editorially, "is charmingly incredible." It proceeds thus light-heartedly:

"They have studied and read few books. History, outside of a compendium of American and perhaps Greek and Roman history, stuffed with dates unspeakably dreary and indigestible; art, polities, geography, some confused remembrances of school atlases and maps; science, most of the record of human achievement, are unknown to them. They have forgotten, so able are most of our schools, most of the little learned there. They have not yet acquired, most of them, the main advantage of the college mental training, the art of knowing how to know. Some scheme and skeleton of knowledge, to be filled out later, they are beginning to get. They will learn, too—the young gentlemen of Brunswick and New York haven't learned it yet—to know accurately, not to pretend to know what they don't. But every examiner is aware of the want of concentration, the mental confusion, the reluctant working of the brain, that are so common among the victims of college-examinations. It takes time, except in the case of brilliant minds, to learn how to pass an examination. Mistakes of haste are common. In an examination which 'doesn't count,' like this war-examination, possibly the temptation to 'kid the professor' wasn't wholly wanting."

A comparison of results in some of the many classes where a weekly review is used as a text-book would be interesting.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A COLLEGIATE MOVE ON LYNCHING

SINCE the only way to put an end to the lynching-spirit "seems to be through a campaign of education," the Savannah *News* thinks the University Commission on Southern Race Questions is "tackling the evil in the right way." This Commission, composed of eleven representative Southern college professors, met recently at Durham, N. C., and at the close of their session issued a statement to the college men of the South on the subject of lynching. The statement is printed entire in a Durham dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*. The college men are appealed to because, in the Commission's opinion, they should be "in the front rank of those fighting for moral and social progress." They are urged to show others, whenever opportunity presents itself—

"that lynching does more than rob its victims of their constitutional rights and of their lives; it simultaneously lynches law and justice and civilization, and outrages all the finer human sentiments and feelings. The wrong that it does to the wretched victims is almost as nothing compared to the injury it does to the lynchers themselves, to the community, and to society at large. . . . . .

"It is, of course, no argument in favor of lynching, nor can we derive any legitimate satisfaction from the facts that it is not confined to any one section of our country and that the victims are not always black. One of the bad features of lynching is that it quickly becomes a habit, and, like all bad habits, deepens and widens rapidly. Formerly lynchings were mainly incited by rape and murder, but the habit has spread until now such outrages are committed for much less serious crimes."

The Commission then quote the 1914 Tuskegee figures on lynchings—which have, of course, been superseded as well as exceeded by the 1915 report, which appears below—and conclude with this earnest plea:

"These are the terrible facts. Is there no remedy? Have we not sufficient legal intelligence and machinery to take care of every case of crime committed? Must we fall back on the methods of the jungle? Civilization rests on obedience to law, which means the substitution of reason and deliberation for impulse, instinct, and passions. It is easy and tempting to obey the latter, but to be governed by the former requires self-control, which comes from the interposition of thought between impulse and action. Herein lies the college man's opportunity to serve his fellows; to interpose deliberation between their impulses and actions, and in that way to control both.

"Society has a right to expect college men to help in molding opinion and shaping conduct in matters of this sort; it is their privilege and duty to cooperate with others in leading crusades against crime and mob rule and for law and civilization. The college man belongs in the front rank of those fighting for moral and social progress. For this reason, the University Commission make their first appeal to you, and urge you strongly to cooperate with the press, the pulpit, the bar, officers of the law, and all other agencies striving to eliminate this great evil, by speaking out boldly when speech is needed, and letting your influence be felt against it in decided, unmistakable measure and manner."

The lynching-record of 1915, according to the figures sent out from Tuskegee, is slightly worse than that of the previous year, which makes the appeal to college men most timely. The statement prepared for the press by Mr. Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee, reads as follows:

"There have been during the year just closed 69 lynchings. Of those lynched 55 were negroes and 14 were whites. This is six more negroes and 11 more whites than were put to death by mobs in 1914, when the record was 49 negroes and 3 whites. Included in the record are 3 women. In at least four instances it later developed that the persons put to death were innocent of the offenses charged. Eighteen, or more than one-fourth of the total lynchings, occurred in the State of Georgia.

"Only 11—10 negroes and 1 white—of those put to death, or 15 per cent. of the total, were charged with rape. Other offenses and number lynched were: Murder, 17—5 whites and 12 negroes; killing officers of the law, 9—3 whites and 6 negroes; wounding officers of the law, 3; clubbing officer of the law, a family of four—father, son, and two daughters; poisoning mules, 3; stealing hogs, 2, white; disregarding warnings of night-riders, 2, white; insulting women, 3; entering women's rooms, 2; wounding a man, 2; stealing meat, 1; burglary, 2; robbery, 1; looting, 1; stealing cotton, 1; charged with stealing a cow, 1; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; beating wife and child, 1, white; charged with being accessory to the burning of a barn, 1.

"Lynchings occurred in the following States: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 18; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 2; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1."

Among the Southern States which have kept their hands clean during the last twelve months the Indianapolis *News* notes West Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. Illinois and Ohio should take seriously their appearance on the list; however, says *The News*, "there is no geographical reason for lynching. It occurs only in communities in which the citizens have a perverted idea of modern standards of civilization."

Praise for the effort of the Collegiate Commission appears in the editorial columns of the Savannah *News*, published in the State which was the scene of the most sensational lynching of the year, indeed of many years. And the Georgia paper concludes:

"Surely the great majority of the people realize lynching is wrong, and would be unwilling to take any part in lynchings, and yet the evil still exists. Apparently, then, a long campaign of education offers the only hope of preventing it, until such a time as the population of the South has become sufficiently dense to make it less likely that lynchings will occur."

A BIBLE WITH THE SWORD

A SOFTENING TOUCH in the ghastly business of war, says *The Christian Work* (New York), is afforded by the fact that the Governments of all belligerents have allowed the Bible Society to ship its Bibles to and fro. Thus:

"Since the war began the Bible Society has supplied somewhere about three million Scriptures to fighting men, prisoners, wounded, interned civilians, and refugees, and during that time the ordinary work has proceeded—the latest ventures of the committee being the opening of a depot in Abyssinia and the fitting up of a floating Bible House to serve the 50,000 miles of the great Amazon water-system in South America.

"The Rev. Mr. Ritson [Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society], at any rate, does not regard the future of his particular work with despair. 'In my experience there has never been a time when people have taken to the Bible as they are doing now,' he said, 'and that interest is world-wide. At the present time we are selling—not giving away, be it remembered—more Scriptures in Chinese than in English.'

"This interest in the Word of God is one of the really bright spots in the present gloomy world-situation, and the news of it should gladden and enhearten all whose faces are turned wistfully toward the east, waiting for the glimmer of a dawn that shall usher in a new and brighter day."

Since the outbreak of hostilities, we are informed, "the Society's agents have been distributing copies of the Word of God as tho no war existed, and, unless it is in Warsaw and now in Belgrade, all the depots in the capitals of the warring nations are still open—even the Turk has not closed the doors of the depot in Constantinople." Mr. Ritson explains that more than forty languages are spoken by men engaged on the various battle-fronts. As we see:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Leaving out the greatest belligerent nations, whose names readily occur to any one, there are Flemish, Bohemian, Servian, Polish, Esthonian (West Russia), Lithuanian, Ruthenian, Lettish, Turkish, Armenian, Arabic, Dutch (in South Africa), Japanese, Hebrew, and more out-of-the-way tongues such as Tunisian Arabic, Fijian, Mogrevi (Morocco), Persian, Pashtu (for Pathans), Urdu, Nepauli, Punjabi, Slovenian, Slovak, Finnish, and Maori."

In all those forty-odd languages the Bible Society had the Scriptures ready when war broke out, adds the editor of *The Christian Work*, sometimes in portions, sometimes in the whole Bible, in other cases the New Testament only. The plates were ready to print off editions of any size.

THE NEW PRISON-JOURNALISM

THE PRISON-NEWSPAPER has undergone a change resulting in a great widening of scope during the past three years. It has changed from a sheet intended solely to give the inmates of prison-walls such news of the outside world as it was judged wise for them to have, into a paper carrying a message from the world inside prison-bars to that without. *The Star of Hope*, published at Sing Sing, is the oldest of the old type of prison-papers now showing the new trend. Its matter is written by prison-men and women; but more than twenty-five such journals now reach the outside world, and their purpose is to further the cause of prison-betterment—"to let the world in general know how the prison-communities live, what are the plans and hopes of the prison-people, and particularly to let the world know what kind of people the persons are who, through one circumstance or another, get into prison." This peculiar form of journalism attracted the attention of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, which published a long story on it. Now this story is reduced to a "digest" by *The Joliet Prison Post*, a paper published in the interests of the inmates of the Illinois State Penitentiary. It thus returns to the world with the emphasis placed upon leading points of the article by the use made of it by a prison-paper. We read:

"*The Post Dispatch* pays high tribute to the editorial purpose and ability of *The Star of Hope*, saying that it is 'a fearlessly edited publication,' and quoting generously *The Star of Hope's* review and criticism of a recent prison-report. *The Star of Hope* in the last two years has, in common with the other and newer prison-journals, taken up the discussion of live prison-questions, its editorials being as reliable a treatment of the questions considered as those of the average daily newspaper; with the advantage always, in common with all the prison-press, of an actual knowledge of the prison-men and women and the prison-conditions of which it speaks. Meanwhile, the Sing Sing periodical has maintained, or perhaps actually improved, its literary quality.

"That the modern prison-press are actually criticizing the practises and policies of their own institutions is shown by the following quotation from *Lend a Hand*, Oregon Penitentiary:

"'The first aim of a penitentiary is to break a man's spirit, estrange his family from him—wreck him physically, mentally, morally. If he is one easily discouraged, he falls an easy victim and becomes one of the "criminal class," of which the daily press like so well to prate. At the expiration of his sentence he is given a five-dollar bill and is expected to make good, when every facility needed for that very thing has been stript from him. Naturally he falls again, unless he has friends to help him, and not always succeeding then, for usually the American prison-system does a good job—in the manufacture of criminals.'"

The way in which the prison-press is holding up the prison-men and women to a hope in better things, says this writer, "is spoken of as 'the optimism of the prison-press,' which is 'well shown' in the following from *The Ohio Penitentiary News*":

"Men in prison—life-timers, men of forty and even sixty years of age and with sentences ranging from fifteen to fifty years—are taking educational courses at our prison day-school. Others are zealously mastering trades and professions for the first time in their lives. Why? Because the spirit of uplift and the guiding rays of the better way have infected them. The annals of history are replete with instances where ex-convicts have climbed high and dry above the slime and mire of their past. The partner of Henry Ford to-day is an ex-convict whom Governor Pingree, of Michigan, pardoned. He 'came back.' Another ex-convict is a justice of a supreme court. Others are authors, bankers, lawyers, preachers, and pushing business men. It is not to be expected that all of us will develop

TITLES OF PRISON-PAPERS.

This new type of journalism is a message to the outer world from the men and women behind prison-bars.

into celebrities, but we can, and by all means should, develop our minds, morals, and efficiency through study, wholesome literature, logical reasoning in our solitude, and planning an honorable course for the future."

The article points out that the Philadelphia *North American* has "frequently devoted its page editorial to the prison-betterment question," while the Chicago *Daily News* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* have published letters written from prison by prison-men. *The Joliet Prison Post* here goes on to quote a letter to it from Frank Goewey Jones:

"Prison is no picnic, as well we know that have been locked up. But the world likes a man to take his medicine without kicking afterward. I believe that if a man will go outside and forget his grouch, and will look the world square in the eye, there are enough fair-minded people on earth to assure all of us new chances. Naturally a man that has a prison-record to live down has to be a better man than the ordinary run of people if he gains the complete confidence of the public. But he can

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

get his old place back if he goes after it with gritted teeth and a smile."

The Post Dispatch is quoted as making this comment, "which should help the public to get a more correct view of men and women who get into or who now may be in prison":

"Within the last decade two of the greatest literary lights of our country have served prison-terms, and a score of lesser lights in the literary world can write 'ex-convict' after their names. When it is remembered that there are more men in our prisons than in all of our colleges and universities, this is not so very astonishing, percentages considered. It is only when the popular conception of the criminal is in mind that this statement surprizes."

AGNOSTIC VIEW OF GOD IN THE WAR

THE VOICE OF DOUBT has been many times raised since the war began. The comfortable belief in a beneficent Providence has been rudely shaken. "If God is all-powerful and all-good," women and men are asking, "why did he allow this wicked war to begin and to continue?" To answer this question, declares the English agnostic, Mr. Robert Blatchford, the Christian apologist "has to show why a God who hates evil and has power to prevent it allows it to exist." He chooses the Rev. R. J. Campbell as one of the conspicuous English divines engaged in reconciling the war with the Christian conceptions of a Heavenly Father. Mr. Campbell was forced to meet the direct questions of some sufferers by the war such as this put by an afflicted mother, "Where was God when my only boy was bayoneted in the face and left to bleed to death in agony?" Mr. Campbell is quoted as meeting the challenge in this way:

"What I want is to find out what we poor creatures have to rely on in the struggle of life if the fundamental postulate of religion is a mistake and there is no higher consciousness than our own to know or care what becomes of us. . . . Can we dispense with a spiritual sanction for human activities? Is it even conceivable that we could? By no means; and, what is more, I hold, and would be prepared to prove, that there never has been an hour in the world's history when the spiritual sanctities of human life were more apparent than now, all its horrors notwithstanding—nay, even because of them."

Mr. Blatchford, one of the leaders of radical thought in England, declares in his paper, *The Clarion* (London), that this argument of Mr. Campbell's is "an old, old error of religious people":

"It is the assumption that human beings can not live without a belief in some beneficent Providence. It simply is not true. I know it is not true because I know hundreds of women and men who do not believe in a Heavenly Father, or 'a higher consciousness which knows or cares what becomes of us.' I find, and hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of others find, that one gets on just as well without the spiritual crutch upon which Mr. Campbell thinks we needs must lean. Let me put our case quite frankly. We do not say that there is no 'consciousness higher than our own.' We do not say there is no God. But we do say that there is no evidence that God directs human affairs or that God shields us from evil. We do say that God will not perform miracles in answer to prayer. Take the case of this present war. The Germans on the one side and the Allies on the other side pray to God for victory. God can not give the victory to both sides. And if you tell us that God will give the victory to the side of right, we ask you if an all-wise and all-good God would not save the right without our prayers?

"But what is it Mr. Campbell asks us to believe? That we can not live or work unless we believe that God will help us. He puts it in the form of a query: What are we to rely on in the struggle of life if we can not rely upon God? And I give him our answer quite simply: We must rely upon ourselves. That is what millions of us do; and we are as happy and as good as those who lean on God. And in this present war, does Mr. Campbell believe that the Germans, the French, the British, the Russians are trusting in God? Are they acting as if they believed that God would defend and save the right? Not at all. Why call for recruits if God is on our side? What we depend upon is not God's help, but the power of big battalions and big battle-ships and big guns. Does Mr. Campbell believe that if our Navy had not been ready God would have prevented the Germans from invading us? What did God do for Belgium? Belgium is thick with churches. Its people are more devout than our own. What has God done for Belgium? Women have been so outraged and tortured that they have gone mad. God did not save them. If you tell us that those poor victims will be rewarded in another world, we shall only remind you that we are talking about God's providence in this world. The question women and men are raising now is why God allows evil and suffering in this world. Whether or not God permits evil and suffering in this world, it is obvious to most of us that they exist; that they are here."

Mr. Campbell is unable to deny that fact, says Mr. Blatchford, so "he makes an effort to belittle it." And he tries to do this by two arguments, the first of which is that "pain is not cumulative"—that a "million women burned as witches suffer no more than one woman." He goes on:

"I will quote Mr. Campbell's own words:

"'In the first place, the scale of the problem is not quite what it seems. We are apt to take for granted that if a million people suffer where only one suffered before, the pain to be individually borne must be all the greater. But it is not. No person suffers a million times as much because a million others are suffering at the same time; we suffer one at once, and each bears his own share. . . . All the wo of all the battle-fields in Europe to-day might be concentrated in time of peace into the bosom of one old woman dying of cancer in hospital. All the grief of all the homes bereaved could be summed up in the tears shed by any open grave where faithful love mourns the loss of its dearest and best; the sorrow is not one bit bigger in the one case than in the other.'

"Now I have met that argument before in use as a defense of the sack of cities: and it is an argument as foolish as it is false. I will put it a little more simply. If a thousand men are all badly wounded, each man suffers for himself; no man suffers more because more are wounded. So with the widows of the slain: each heart bleeds for its own sorrow; a thousand widows suffer no more than one. Therefore the Turks who murder a million Armenians do no worse than the Huns who murder a hundred Belgians. Therefore a remedy which reduces death from diphtheria by 75 per cent. is no use, for the few who die suffer as much as the many who died."

Mr. Campbell's other excuse is that "pain is necessary for us; is good for us," and Mr. Blatchford asks: "Is that true?"

"Does Mr. Campbell believe it? How can any one believe it? God is our Heavenly Father. His love is greater and his pity is greater than those of an earthly father. That is what we are to believe. Very well. Now suppose I or you have a daughter, and suppose we can prevent her from contracting cancer. What should we do? Should we let her die after awful agony? Should we listen to any idiot who came and said: 'My dear sir, consider the beneficent discipline of pain: weigh the glorious effect of all that suffering upon your daughter's character'? Do you believe for an instant that Mr. Campbell, or any other sane human being, would allow his son to die in agony of tetanus or of a lacerated wound if he could save him? Do any of us believe that any nurse or doctor would permit a sick or wounded man or woman or child to suffer any 'beneficent pain' which could be alleviated or prevented?

"I don't want to be intolerant, and I don't want to be rude. But I have to say plainly that to me the kind of excuses Mr. Campbell is offering are not honest. I don't believe that Mr. Campbell believes himself what he is telling us. I don't believe that he can believe it. I don't believe that any sane human being can believe it, or does believe it. Will any man suffer a pain he can avoid? Will any man having to undergo an operation refuse the anesthetic because pain is such a grand moral discipline? . . . What we want to know is why our Heavenly Father allows evil and suffering to fall upon his children which we would not allow to fall upon our children. There are doubtless thousands of weeping women who want to believe what Mr. Campbell tells them. But they will not be able to believe it. They will know in their hearts it is not true."

Opposite views of this question have been given from time to time in our pages, the latest being in last week's issue.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

THOSE who believe that the spiritual and intellectual life of Europe is stronger and more wholesome than it was before August, 1914, that the great insanity of the war is restoring the sanity of literature, are likely to be confirmed in their belief by reading Mr. Geoffery Faber's "Interflow" (Houghton Mifflin Company). This is a book of beautifully wrought lyrics, most of which were written before the German troops entered upon Belgian soil. Perhaps the most distinguished of them is "A Lament Over the City of London." These stanzas—which surely have in them the essence of poetry—are the expression of a state of mind which was not unusual among the English poets two short years ago; they express a tragic discontent which, altho it gave rise to some excellent verse, was a wholly morbid and undesirable state of mind. The footsteps passing the poet's window probably were anything but aimless, nor were the lives of the pedestrians drab. But not until they knew the sharp tonic of the war were the poets awakened from this mood of luxurious melancholy.

A LAMENT OVER THE CITY OF LONDON

By Geoffery C. Faber

Poor aimless footsteps, all day long
That pass my window, out of sight,
That pause not till the summer night
And start while still the dawn is young,

Whence do you come and whither go,
And on what errands are you bent?
Desire of what extreme event
Drives you thus restless to and fro?

Were there a million secret joys
Imprisoned in these stony lanes,
Then could I understand your pains,
I might interpret this mad noise.

But here joy hath not shown her face
Since from the murky mind of man
His blackened offspring overran
London—that was so fair a place.

Ah! can these be the feet of those
Who lived and loved her long ago,
When sweet and fresh the Thames did flow,
And she bloomed sweetly as the rose?

Is there among your number he
Who sang of London as "the flower
Of cities all," in her fair hour
"The jasper of jocundity"?

Nay, nay; not so unkind is Fate
(Tho Fate be cruel, as I guess).
Him will not she, for shame, unbless;
He knows not of our altered state.

Hangs overhead the heavy pall;
Flows ever the drab human tide;
The uncouth din doth not subside;
The very stones aloud do call.

This is our state. We are thrice-blest
If under favoring winds we see
That still the eternal canopy
Of azure bends from east to west.

But sometimes over slated roof
I mark the slopes of heaven afire.
Ah! then flames out the old desire
For the dear gods, who stand aloof.

"This will keep him warm!"

Yes *keep*—that is the right word, and no doubt this sturdy youngster speaks from his own experience. There is something more than a mere temporary glow of enjoyment in

Campbell's Vegetable Soup

Its warming, invigorating effect *stays by you.*

The rich meaty stock—made from choice beef, is in itself strengthening and sustaining. It also contains selected white potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, tender corn, "baby" lima beans, small peas, green okra and a suggestion of red peppers, besides a sprinkling of "alphabet" macaroni. And all is delightfully flavored with celery and parsley.

The regular use of this nourishing soup tends to build up and fortify the body permanently against all kinds of weather and all kinds of wearing work. Hadn't you better order half-a-dozen from your grocer *today?*

Your money back if not satisfied.

21 kinds 10c a can

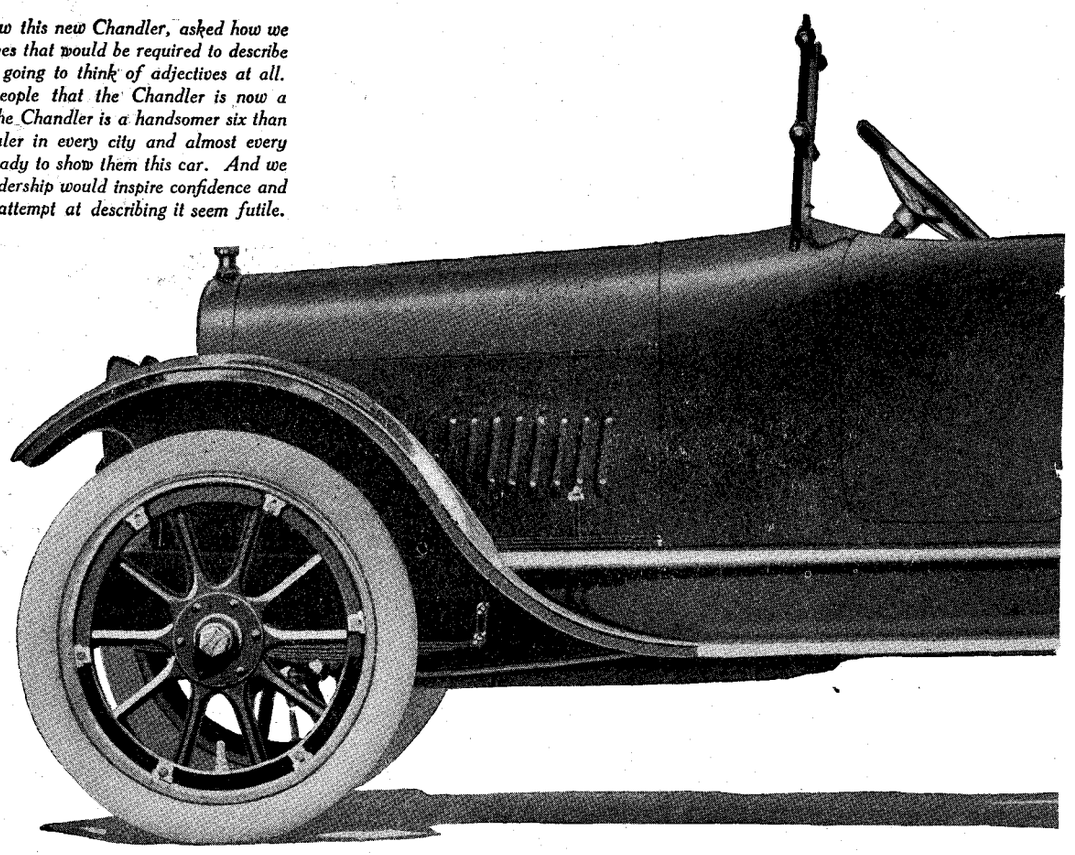
Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A NEW and GREATER C

One of our dealers, when he first saw this new Chandler, asked how we were going to think of all the adjectives that would be required to describe it, and we answered that we weren't going to think of adjectives at all. We were simply going to tell the people that the Chandler is now a Greater Six than ever before, that the Chandler is a handsomer six than ever before, and that a Chandler dealer in every city and almost every town of any size in America was ready to show them this car. And we knew that the Chandler record for leadership would inspire confidence and that the car itself would make any attempt at describing it seem futile.



THE price of the new model Chandler Six—the leading six—is $1295.

The Chandler is built for the thousands of men and women who are ready now to buy this great car at this low price. It offers the motor-car quality they demand at a price that pleases them.

We are *proud* that with steel and aluminum and leather and all other motor car materials so HIGH we can sell the Chandler at a price so LOW.

Yes, there are lower prices. But there is no price so low for such a car.

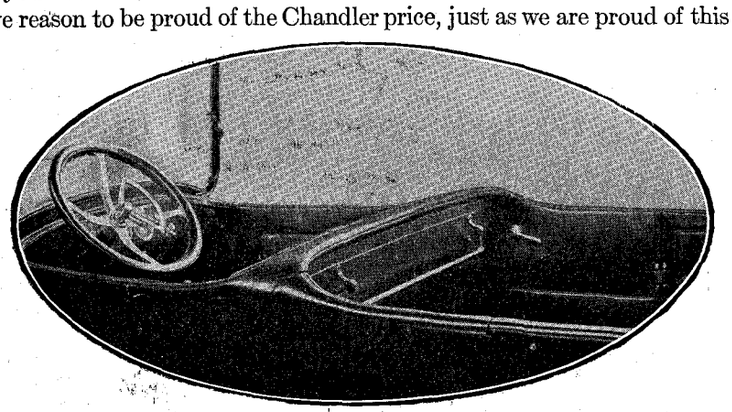
We could build a *cheap* car. That would be easy. But it would be a problem, indeed, to build a *better* car.

We could build a *small* car. But the people who want the Chandler want roominess and power and sturdy construction and style.

So we build the best six-cylinder car in the world, and then we fix the price *as low* as it can be made.

This policy has made the Chandler a price-pioneer in the quality six-cylinder field. This policy put on the market three years ago this month the first high-grade six selling for less than $2000,—the $1785 Chandler. This policy reduced that price later to $1595, and this policy brings you now this Greater Six for $1295.

So we have reason to be proud of the Chandler price, just as we are proud of this Greater Six.



Showing the New Walnut-Paneled Tonneau Cowl

CHA

$1

POWER—Ample anywhere that

SPEED—More t thousand car o or dare to use.

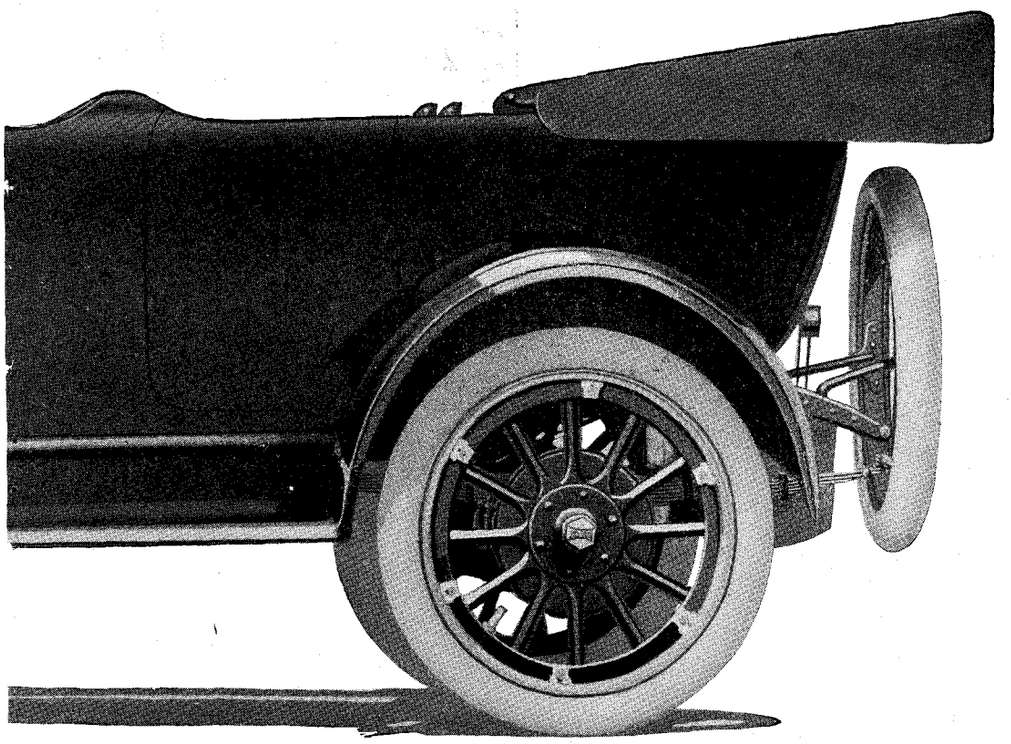
MOTOR—The Motor, built in three years pa over. Free fr mentation.

CHANDLER M

801-831 E. 131st Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HANDLER SIX for $1295



DLER

95

ke this car, loaded, utomobile can go.

999 out of every would ever want

elous Chandler handler factory for famous the world

y hint of experi-

TOR CAR CO.

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE
1890 Broadway
Cable Address, Chanmotor

EVERYONE knows the Chandler pretty well now, from the mechanical standpoint. Everyone knows how the Chandler has made good right from the beginning.

The Chandler is almost everywhere in America now. Thousands of them, from coast to coast, in the hands of happy owners. So, we say, you know the mechanical excellence of this car.

But we wish everyone, right now, might know the new Chandler touring body and the new Chandler four-passenger roadster.

The big seven-passenger car, with new body and walnut-paneled tonneau cowl, is simply a delight. In grace of line we do not believe there is any other car to match it. The picture gives you just a hint of its beauty, which is enhanced by the rich Chandler Blue finish. But you must see the car itself to know just how much we mean when we say it is the handsomest car of the year.

Room to Spare—A Comfort-Margin

There are a good many automobiles with seats, *but not room*, for seven persons.

The big Chandler is a real seven-passenger car. There's room to spare—a comfort-margin. The seats are wide and tilted a bit, and everyone speaks of the "leg-room."

The interior finish, too, is in keeping with the rest of the car. The deep, pillowy hair cushions, upholstered in the new long-grain leather, the walnut-paneled tonneau cowl and all the other niceties of finish and completeness, reflect our thought for your comfort and your sense of style.

So go now to see this car at your dealer's. He is one of a thousand who have the new Chandler ready for inspection and demonstration, and who can give you delivery at any time you designate provided you place your order now.

Body finish—Chandler blue, deep, lustrous finish. Fenders, wheels and motor hood black. Deep cushioned upholstery covered with long-grain semi-glazed leather.

Equipment—Highest grade equipment is a feature of the Chandler now, as always, including Bosch High Tension Magneto, Gray & Davis separate unit Electric Starting and Lighting System, Chandler aluminum crank case, Chandler full floating silent spiral bevel-gear rear axle, silent chain drive for motor shafts, annular ball bearings, Stewart-Warner magnetic speedometer, Stewart vacuum gasoline feed, Nonskid Tires in rear, and all the usual incidental items.

The New Chandler Catalogue illustrates the New Big Touring Car, the Four-Passenger Roadster, other body types and all mechanical features fully. If you do not know your Chandler dealer write us today.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How much Mr. Faber's work gained in clarity and naturalness after the war came is shown by this direct and noble sonnet.

TO BELGIUM

By Geoffery C. Faber

You have taken up the burden, which on the back
Of Athens rested in the far-off time,
When first of Greece, and in her own sublime
First hour of greatness, she withstood the attack
Of Persia; when on her alone the black
Barbarian storm-sky lowered, when by the rime
Of the salt sea, at Marathon, that worst crime
Was foiled, that dark cloud parted into rack.

You took up Athens' burden; and Athens lent
Willing her spirit; and still like Athens, you
Removed your kingdom through the wintry sea.
England this bitter while is proud to be
Your Salamis. For, great as glory grew
To Athens, yours will grow past wonderment.

Eden Phillpotts is the latest English writer to add his voice to the rhythmic chorus which is sent up for the purpose of stimulating the youth of England to join the Army. Whatever may be the literary merits of this poem, it can not be denied that it is forceful and stirring, and that its strongly marked rhythm suggests the beat of drums that give the time to marching feet. We take it from the London *Daily News*.

MARCH FOR THE NEW RECRUITS

By Eden Phillpotts

From peat and golden weald,
From good red earth and brown,
From forest, fen, and field,
From vill, and thorpe, and town,
Come, come, come!
Leap to the solemn call;
In Liberty
Speed fast and free,
And each for the love of all.

Your plowshares beat to swords
On anvil of the heart.
No time is this for words;
Arise and play your part.
Come, come, come!
Fly upon feet of flame
Swift to fulfil
Your own good will
For love of your own fair fame.

Let no men dare to say,
"We are the people's thought;
We led them on their way;
Without us they were naught."
Come, come, come!
You are the nation's soul,
By fire that burns
In your fathers' urns,
Forward, for love of the goal.

Shall they who gave their all
And now so peaceful lie
Dream that the trumpet's call
Brightens no brother's eye?
Come, come, come!
Forget not those who led
When the evil woke
And the battle broke—
Boys! For the love of the dead.

Who harbors the vain thought
That one on this red day
Can England have for naught
And freedom without pay?
Come, come, come!
Join up with them that stand
To bear the brunt
Of the battle-front,
For love of their motherland.

From good red earth and brown,
From peat and golden weald,
From vill, and thorpe, and town,
From forest, fen, and field.
Come, come, come!
Come in your manhood's might
With majesty,
Your choice made free,
For love of Eternal Right!

Alice Freeman Palmer's "A Marriage Cycle" (Houghton Mifflin Company) is a volume of unusual interest. Professor Palmer has brought together the poems written by his distinguished wife, written with no thought of publication, but merely as an intimate record of married life. Most of the poems are so personal that we can understand Professor Palmer's hesitancy to permit their publication, but their literary value and their interest to their gifted author's many friends in England and America made desirable their issuance in book-form. That which we quote is one of the most delicate and moving of modern love-poems, suggesting, in its unusual combination of intensity and restraint, both Christina Rossetti and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

A SPRING JOURNEY

By Alice Freeman Palmer

We journeyed through broad woodland ways,
My Love and I.
The maples set the shining fields ablaze.
The blue May sky
Brought to us its great spring surprize;
While we saw all things through each other's eyes.

And sometimes from a steep hillside
Shone fair and bright
The shadbush, like a young June bride,
Fresh clothed in white.
Sometimes came glimpses glad of the blue sea;
But I smiled only on my Love; he smiled on me.

The violets made a field one mass of blue—
Even bluer than the sky;
The little brook took on that color too,
And sang more merrily.
"Your dress is blue," he laughing said. "Your eyes,"
My heart sang, "sweeter than the bending skies."

We spoke of poets dead so long ago,
And their wise words;
We glanced at apple-trees, like drifted snow;
We watched the nesting birds,
Only a moment! Ah, how short the day!
Yet all the winters can not blow its sweetness quite away.

From Mr. Kenneth Rand's "The Dreamer" (Sherman, French & Co.), we take this rollicking vagabond song. Mr. Rand's theme is of the oldest, but his emotion is so sincere and his lines are so deftly phrased that his poem does not need the added charm of novelty.

SPRING IN THE SEMITROPICS

By Kenneth Rand

The tossing tops of the palms are loud with a wind
from the Spanish Main
That strums the harp of the sunlit beach to a
sounding old refrain;
Oh, clear and blue as a maiden's eyes the clean
sea-spaces lie,
Till my heart is off with the wheeling gulls that
jest with the lonely sky—
Off to the rim of the ocean-world, to my lost sea-
love again,
Whose hair is spun of the windy scud and whose
robe is the summer rain.

Over the rim of the world of men I know that my
love is true—
Who is naught of flesh, who is naught of blood,
but born of the windy blue;
Her name we stammer with halting tongues—
we hearts that have heard her call
Through the din of a hundred smoky towns,
and found her the best of all!
Oh, we name her *Spring*, or *Dawn-on-the-Sea*, or
Rapture-that-once-we-knew.
But the gray gull knows that the names are one
when it comes to the tribute due.
*So it's off, my heart, to the rim of the world, to your
lost sea-love again,*
*Whose hair is spun of the windy scud and whose
robe is the summer rain!*

Wasted Energy

There's a big difference between the well-directed energy of natural nerve force and a "nerve explosion."

The calm person with poise and reserve energy, who expends his nerve power wisely, enjoys life and gets furthest.

The common habit of coffee drinking tends, not only to irritate and upset the nervous system, but also to undermine general health.

Coffee drinkers take into the system a cumulative drug with its resulting harmful effects upon body, nerves and brain.

When the nerves of a coffee-drinker cry out, it's time to quit the coffee and use

POSTUM

This pure food-drink is absolutely free from the coffee-drug, caffeine, or any other harmful ingredient.

Ten days off coffee and on **Postum** shows one way to conserve energy and be rid of coffee troubles.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers Everywhere sell Postum

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

RECENT FICTION

Johnston, Mary. The Fortunes of Garin. Pp. 376. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.40.

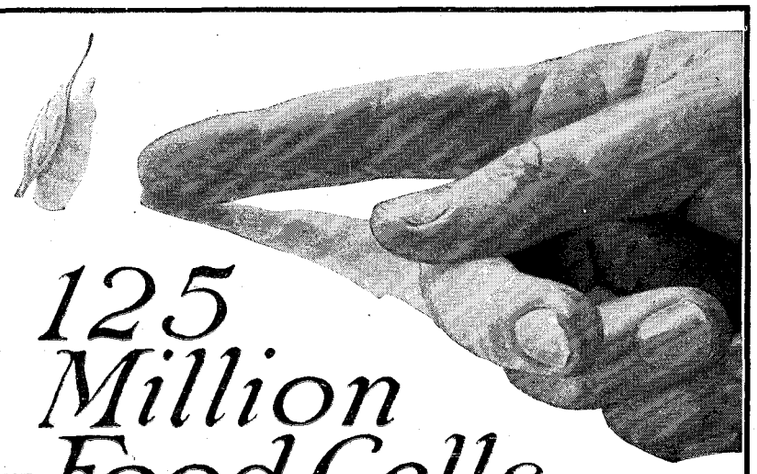
After her brilliant and exhaustive novels of the Civil War, it is a delight to have from Miss Johnston a tale of romance and chivalry, a real love-story told with her charm. This new story is set in the background of southern France at the time of the Crusades, and is, therefore, alive with tales of chivalry, songs of troubadours, and those descriptions of battles or bitterly contested duels, which the author gives with skill. Garin, bold and handsome, uncertain whether to embrace the Church or seek knighthood, comes upon a young herd-girl sore beset by an overardent knight, and saves her from dishonor, severely punishing her assailant. Later, fleeing from the consequences of this act (since the youth he had whipt proved to be the only son of the great Savaric de Montmaure), disguised as a *jongleur*, he joins the Crusaders and wins knightly spurs in the Holy Land. After several years, returning to his home he goes to the rescue of the Princess Audiart of Roche-de-Frene, not knowing that she is his herd-girl, his "Fair Goal," whom his songs have made famous and to whom he had pledged loyalty and devotion. The outcome is evident to all, but the development of the plot gives Miss Johnston opportunity for rare descriptions of battle-scenes, gorgeous royal festivities, and touching scenes between lovers.

Cabell, James Branch. The Rivet in Grandfather's Neck. Pp. 368. New York: Robert McBride & Co. $1.35.

Here is a story almost as unusual as its title. In reading it, one is by turns amused, thrilled, and bewildered. Just what and how much of the things implied does the author mean, and does he mean to be argumentative or only descriptive? The title is borrowed from Hans Andersen's "The Shepherdess and the Sweep," and is cleverly applied to the characters in the story. Colonel Musgrave is a Southern gentleman, an exponent of chivalry, who marries Patricia Stapylton, the erratic, stands guard over his sister Agatha and her pathetic weakness, sacrifices his own reputation to keep an old friend from knowing her own husband's perfidy, even calmly reasons with his wife when she is about to elope with gay Jack Charteris, who is always conventional and repressed. Just as the reader thinks he has caught the meaning of the story, a new idea appears, and again he searches between the lines for the real motive. Rudolph Musgrave, antiquarian, is an absorbing character, whose "besetting infirmity was to shrink—under shelter of whatever grandiloquent excuse—from making changes."

Smith, Gordon Arthur. The Crown of Life. Pp. 416. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35 net.

It takes all sorts to make a world, and perhaps Ruth Holworthy, of East Westly, Mass., was not such a hybrid as she appears to the casual reader, but her mentality and independence seem so incommensurate with her years that sometimes she appears pert and always assertive and self-willed. Aunt Sarah and Aunt Minerva found her a problem and decided that she should be sent to Boston to be educated and conventionalized. Even there Ruth



125 Million Food Cells In that Grain of Wheat

Many sorts of food cells—about all we need.

But some valuable elements which we can't do without lie mostly in the outer coats.

That's why food experts advocate whole wheat.

Those food cells must be broken to digest.

That's why wheat is cooked or baked. And, to break more cells, you toast it.

But toasting, even, hardly breaks up half.

Now We Explode Them

That's the fault which Prof. A. P. Anderson corrected by steam-exploding wheat.

Each food cell, he found, holds a trifle of moisture. So he puts the wheat kernels in guns. Then revolves those guns for sixty minutes in 550 degrees of heat. That converts all the moisture to steam.

The guns are then shot, and the steam explodes. Each food cell is blasted from within. Thus every element in every coat of the grain is fitted for easy, complete digestion.

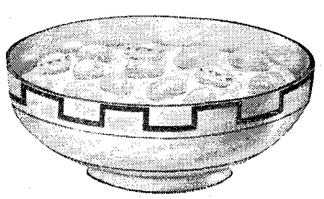
Puffed Wheat is whole wheat. But, more than that, it is whole wheat made wholly available. That was never done before.

Puffed Wheat Except in Far West 12c
Puffed Rice 15c
Corn Puffs—Bubbles of Corn Hearts—15c

Puffed grains derive from the fearful heat a most fascinating taste. The puffing makes them bubbles, eight times normal size. The walls become thin and fragile, ready to melt in the mouth.

The grains are flaky bonbons—food confections—seemingly too dainty to be eaten by the bowlful. But they are only grain.

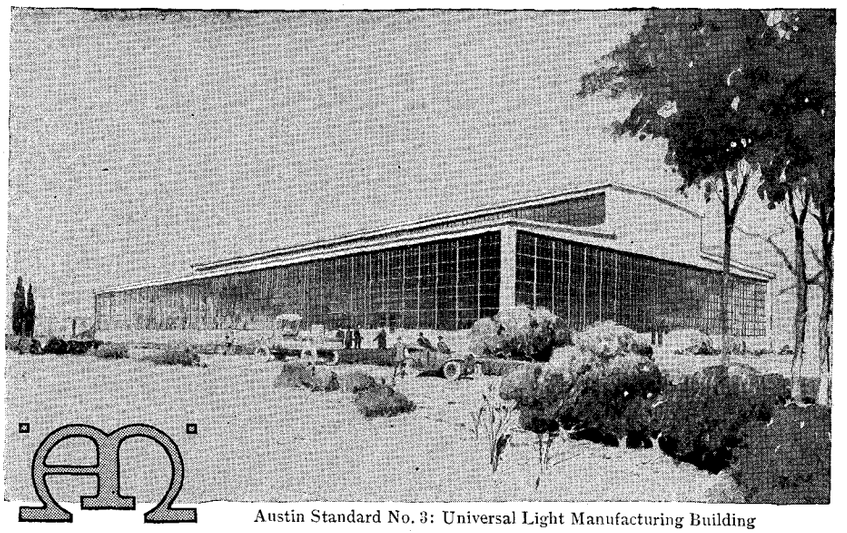
Serve them as your morning cereals. Serve them in your bowls of milk. Mix them with your fruit.



The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(1155)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Austin Standard No. 3: Universal Light Manufacturing Building

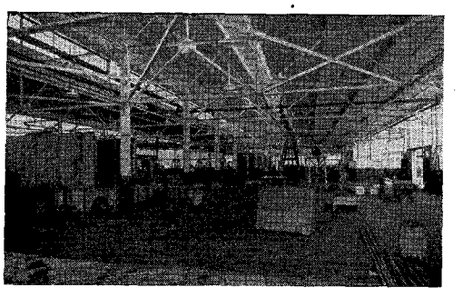
30-Day Building: Quality at Low Cost

AUSTIN Standard Factory Buildings—pre-fabricated for quick assembly—are revolutionizing industrial building. The seven types furnish every essential housing-requirement for a great variety of industries. Standardization of design, materials and methods assures quality, in quick time, at low cost.

Each type is the irreducible minimum of good construction—designed to assure maximum daylight, ventilation and clear floor-space, without a needless detail. Plans and specifications are ready; steel roof-trusses, columns and Fenestra sash pre-fabricated; other materials in stock or on order. Cross-sections, for the most part, are fixed; but lengths may be any multiple of the bay.

Austin Standard No. 3, illustrated here, is the maximum width that can be adequately lighted through side-walls and one monitor. It is 100 feet wide, with only one column to each 2000 feet of floor space; any length, in multiples of 20 feet. Under normal conditions we can build it complete in 30 working-days.

Write, phone or wire for specifications and cross-sections of the seven Austin Standards, in convenient form for your files.



Interior: Austin Standard No. 3.

The Samuel Austin & Son Co.
INDUSTRIAL BUILDERS
Cleveland, Ohio
Bridgeport, Conn. *Niagara Falls, Ont.* *Jackson, Mich.*

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Become an EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

Jump Into This Big Job!

Thousands now needed by railroads, big corporations and other firms at **$3,000 to $10,000 Yearly** with excellent prospects of advancement and a future of independence and prosperity. Unlimited opportunities await you if you prepare now.

We Train You By MAIL at home, in your spare time, no matter what you work at now. It is not necessary that you already understand bookkeeping. We have a course in Higher Accountancy that prepares you from the ground up. Prepared by noted experts—under direct supervision of Wm. Arthur Chase, ex-Pres., Am. Assn. C. P. A. Examiners and ex-Sec'y, Ill. Board of Exam. Prepares you to pass C.P.A. examinations in any state.

Special Reduced Rate Write now for facts about how to secure for a limited time, special reduced rate scholarship. We Make Terms To Suit You.

Money-Back Guarantee If after completion of Course you are not satisfied we agree to refund entire amount paid.

WRITE now for wonderful free book explaining salaries, positions to be had, etc., and proof that we can help you to success as we are helping thousands of LaSalle students. Prepare for these big positions now.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 152-H Chicago, Ill.

Stillwell CALIFORNIA HOME Plans

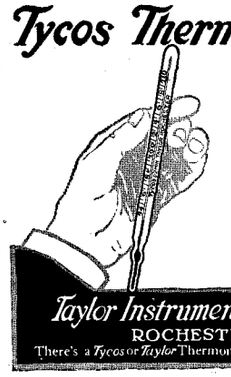
Suit all Climates

Send for these books—"Representative Cal. Homes" 50, $1600 to $6000—Price 50c. "West Coast Bungalows" 51, $600 to $2000—Price 50c. "Little Bungalows" 31, $300 to $1700—Price 25c. SPECIAL OFFER All 3 Books $1—Postpaid

E.W. Stillwell & Co., Architects
418 Henne Bldg., Los Angeles

Tycos Thermometers

"NONE BETTER" YOUR DEALER WILL TELL YOU



Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER N.Y.
There's a *Tycos* or *Taylor* Thermometer for Every Purpose

was a law unto herself. She picks out her own chaperone, and goes her own way. Boy after boy, man after man, she plays with, and then capriciously sweeps out of the path. In the background is always Jerome Defoe, watchful and protective, so that, after serious complications, headstrong mistakes, and dangerous experiences, Ruth finds herself—and Jerome. The author has a good command of fluent English. He evidently understands the caprices of youth, especially that attitude of posing, so dear to young people, and we must bear in mind that Ruth is very young—only nineteen. The conclusion of the story is more conventional and very sweet, leaving Ruth in the restful atmosphere of home, the love of Aunt Minerva, and the devotion of Jerome that has outlived the feverish passions of rebellious youth.

Gillmore, Inez Haynes. The Ollivant Orphans. Pp. 313. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

Quite a little like the author's Phœbe and Ernest books, this is a narrative of two years in the life of six orphans, describing how they regulated their differences, solved their problems, learned to share their responsibilities, and finally "found themselves." The story is full of fun and frolic, youthful mistakes and disagreements, foolish misunderstandings and happy conclusions. First pathetic, then humorous, quiet, then hilarious, the episodes described illustrate all the known characteristics of youth, both touching and entertaining. The youthful view-point on serious questions and daily problems is brought vividly before the reader and compels his sympathy and understanding. Each of the three boys and three girls has some strong characteristic, but Lainey is at all times most lovable. The book abounds in clever comments, as this one: "Altho you can spend more money in New York than in any place I know, trying to have a good time, you can also spend less there than anywhere and still have a good time."

A SCIENTIFIC HISTORIAN

Ball, Sir Robert, Reminiscences and Letters of. Edited by his Son, W. Valentine Ball. With photogravure frontispiece and eight plates. Octavo, pp. xiv–408. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5 net.

Sir Robert Ball's chief claim to distinction—outside of his eminent merits as a scientist and a reputation as one of the greatest mathematicians of his time—lies in the fact that perhaps more than any other contemporary writer he succeeded in bringing the knowledge of astronomy within the reach of the common people and in thus democratizing, so to speak, a science which hitherto had had a sort of aristocratic cast. To have brought the Promethean fire to the hearths of the humble is not the least of the achievements of a great scientist, and this feat the Royal Astronomer of Ireland was enabled to accomplish by means of certain traits of personality which went along with an intellectual and literary equipment resembling those of Huxley. The great advancement made in astronomy during his time gave zest to a career which from the first gave promise of much distinction. The frontiers of science have widened amazingly in our time, and the possibilities of the future seem boundless. The scientific achievements of the nineteenth century put in eclipse, according to Alfred Russel Wallace, those of the eighteen centuries that preceded it. What we have, then, in this volume of reminiscences is a personal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

record of the men and events that have figured in the world of science during a "wonderful century." It was the original intention of Sir Robert to publish his "Reminiscences" himself, and with this object in view, the editor, his son, tells us, he prepared a large amount of material. It is a fine, strong, and inspiring personality that emerges from these memoirs.

GORKY'S EARLY LIFE

Gorky, Maxim. My Childhood. Pp. 374. New York: The Century Company. 1915. $2.

As one reads this life-story of the Russian novelist from early childhood to his seventeenth year, when his grandfather threw him out to shift for himself, he is imprest by the writer's utter frankness, his naked truthfulness in giving a picture of Russian peasant life, character, and customs; but so much is sordid and brutal that the descriptions, astonishingly realistic, inspire one with horror, and yet they at times fascinate him. Gorky says: "It is worth while (to speak of the oppressive horrors of wild Russian life) because it is actual, vile fact, which has not died out, even in these days—a fact which must be traced to its origin, and pulled up by the root from the memories, the souls of the people, and from our narrow sordid lives."

There was another and more important reason impelling him to describe these horrors. Altho so disgusting, altho they oppress and crush many beautiful souls, yet the Russian "is so healthy and young in heart that he can and does rise above them." "In this amazing life of ours," says he, "not only does the animal side of our nature flourish and grow fat, but with this animalism there has grown up, triumphant in spite of it, bright, healthful, and creative—a type of humanity which inspires us to look forward to our regeneration, to the time when we shall all live peacefully and humanely." The dominating figure in these pages is Gorky's grandmother, who fought his battles, told him stories, wept at nature's glories, got drunk frequently, and yet was the mainspring of a household where love, jealousy, cunning, brutality, births, and deaths illustrated the basic character of the Russian people. The reader will shudder at some of the revelations, but finds himself irresistibly attracted by the unusual, startling, and dramatic experiences so thrillingly related. Perhaps the Russian character will be better understood when the book is finished, but there is not much to inspire admiration except for the achievement of the novelist after a childhood of such terrible vicissitudes.

SOCIAL BETTERMENT

Wald, Lilian D. The House on Henry Street. With Illustrations and Etchings and Drawings by Abraham Phillips and from Photographs. 8vo, pp. xii–317. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

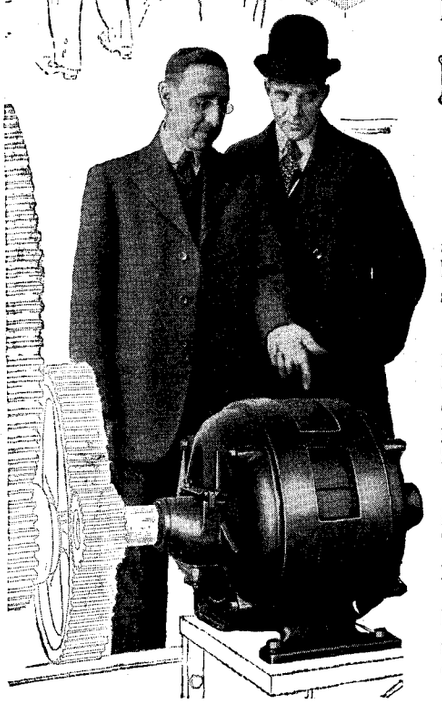
Every good American concerned with social betterment should read this book. Altho no fault is to be found with the title, which is modest and may perhaps for that reason be best, that title by no means suggests the white light cast on living-conditions in New York. The volume does more than describe the inception, establishment, growth, and value of one of the most useful of the many philanthropic "settlement" houses on the East Side. It exhibits the character of the population of districts in that part of New York and the conditions under which the masses exist, and reveals the many good quali-

"Always Busy"

"YES, John, every machine here has its own Robbins & Myers Motor. That means uninterrupted service—insures maximum output—no lay-offs through faulty equipment. It's downright comforting to have this assurance of really dependable service."

Every man who has "a wheel to turn" should read that again: *"downright comforting to have assurance of dependable service."*

It sums up the experience of over fifty thousand power users and makers of motor driven devices where Robbins & Myers motors keep things moving.



Motors for All Purposes

The name "Robbins & Myers" *means* motors—whether for the boy's work bench, or for the office, shop, store, home or factory.

Every size from 1-40 to 20 horse power. For operation on all commercial direct and alternating circuits. Built to stand up through years of uninterrupted service. Simple. Efficient. Economical.

Twenty years' motor experience is behind every R & M motor. That rids you of guesswork. Makes your motor purchase a wise one. *Guarantees performance* — backed by the further R & M service guarantee which says: "Satisfaction or your money back."

A Sign of Quality

The Robbins & Myers name on the motor of any electrically driven device is of itself a sign of quality. Makers of power-driven appliances know that this guarantees an operating efficiency fully in keeping with their own quality standard.

To manufacturers of these devices we will gladly submit sample motors for trial and will quote on quantity lots.

This Mark of R & M Quality on any Motor is a Guarantee of Service

If You Are A—

Manufacturer of Motor Driven Machines, let our engineers help work out your motor problems. No obligation on your part—

Motor User, write for data on motors to suit your particular needs—

Dealer, write for bulletins, prices and discounts. Let us help you land that big prospect.

THE ROBBINS & MYERS COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio

New York Philadelphia Boston Rochester Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago St. Louis San Francisco

The World's Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of Electric Fans and Small Motors

Robbins & Myers Motors

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I am a hard dictator—

All right, that doesn't matter one iota to the Dictaphone. It doesn't care how "hard" a dictator you are.

You can't dictate too *fast* for the Dictaphone—it will get every single word you dictate; you can't dictate too slow, the Dictaphone gets it all, exactly and accurately; you can't dictate too jerkily, or make too many corrections and changes. You can't upset the Dictaphone—it will take *your* kind of dictation, and take as much of it and for as long a time as you want—whether it's ten minutes or ten hours at a stretch—and it will take it all.

Reach for your telephone and call up the Dictaphone. Arrange for a demonstration in your own office on your own work. If you don't find that name in the book, write to

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

Suite 1107 B
Woolworth Building
New York

Stores in the principal cities—dealers everywhere

"How One Man Saved Money"—a book we should like to send you.

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

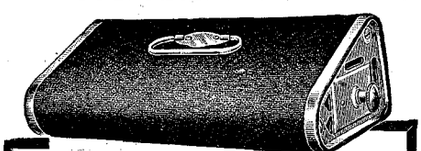
See the Point

that never "splutters" the ink, becomes scratchy, "cranky" or rusty. A Graffco Silver Steel Pen (triple silver plated) is all *write*. Lasts five times as long as other kinds.

Sample box of ten pens for 10c. We pay postage and packing

Graffco **GEORGE B. GRAFF CO.**
294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Clark Heaters for WINTER DRIVING



In Auto, Sleigh or Carriage a Clark Heater will keep you warm in coldest weather—**no flame, smoke or smell**—fits in at the feet in any vehicle. 20 styles from 90c to $10—asbestos lined—carpet covered. **Ask your dealer for a Clark Heater** or write us for *free* catalog.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
617 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois

ties that are inherent among the polyglot races found in that district. It contains, moreover, suggestive bits of history in the improvement of municipal administration of health conditions during two decades. It shows administrative eyes opening to the environment of life in the crowded tenements, administrative minds appreciative of efforts at relief, and administrative hands actually helping in that relief. It gives us greater confidence where we are apt to find only reason for censure when we find how great an advance has been made in twenty years by the municipality in caring for the poorer classes in the metropolis—*e. g.*, the City of New York employs 374 trained nurses for child hygiene, against none twenty years ago.

Other things not so pleasant are also set forth. We learn that not all of the doctors, for instance, sustain the reputation for unselfish and humanitarian conduct which their profession as a whole has deserved. We find that physicians in an official position have not hesitated to rob a family of the means required to purchase the stock of push-cart merchandise that would give the next day's bread, tho knowing that that money had been charitably bestowed for that purpose. And other physicians refuse to act punitively in the case, tho having the power.

In short, this is a most enlightening book, testifying to much that is heartening, and at the same time making evident the need for further progress. It has vital, vivid, absorbing interest, and permanent value.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATION IN MESOPOTAMIA

King, L. W. A History of Babylon. Being Vol. II of a History of Babylonia and Assyria. Royal 8vo, pp. xxii–340. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $4.80.

Jastrow, Jr., Morris (Ph.D., LL.D.). The Civilization of Babylonia and Assyria. Its Remains, Language, History, Religion, Commerce, Law, Art, and Literature. Royal 8vo, pp. xxvi–515. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $6 net.

Within two months three works of first rank in scholarship dealing with Babylonia and Assyria have issued from the press—Rogers' sixth edition of his "History" and the two named above. Written from entirely independent standpoints, and in part with different purposes, they supplement each other so admirably and present together so complete a picture that he who has them all may be said to command all that is accurately known concerning the ancient empires on the Euphrates and Tigris up to the time of Cyrus. King comes down to the great age.

Dr. Jastrow's volume is the more comprehensive of the two here named, dealing not only with the history—of course, in more summarized form than either Hall or Rogers—but with the excavations, decipherment of the cuneiform-writing, the gods and cults, law, commerce, art, and literature. Four of King's chapters treat of Babylon—its place in antiquity, the excavation of its remains (depending largely on Koldewey), its dynasties and chronology, one of Hammurabi, and the other four with successive ages of the history. The broader scope of Jastrow's book gives it perhaps a more attractive and popular air than King's, which, however, possesses its own fascination even for the general reader. Both are sumptuous volumes, printed on heavy paper and profusely illustrated with material that illumines the text. Thus both are examples in slightly different ways of bookmaking at its best, whether viewed from the author's or the publisher's standpoint. The campaign of the British expedition up the Euphrates and Tigris toward Bagdad gives added interest at the moment.

It is heartening to note that in the matter of chronology, one of the vexed questions of Assyriology, Rogers, Jastrow, and King are in a critical matter of moment quite concordant. Jastrow, for example, now goes back nearly two centuries beyond his former contentions, to about 2120, for the date of Hammurabi—the three are only a year apart on this crucial date, practically settled by Kugler, the Dutch astronomer, from stellar data. As a result, from about 2200 B.C. on, a degree of accord among Assyriologists concerning matters on which they have been wide apart is gladly recognized. With this matter out of the way, the relations of different dynasties, cities, and peoples begin to be seen in something like order. The gain made is immense, and promises much more for the immediate future.

Too high praise can not be bestowed on these two volumes.

MR. GRINNELL'S NEW INDIAN BOOK

Grinnell, George Bird. The Fighting Cheyennes. Octavo, pp. viii–431. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50 net.

This volume represents one of the most ambitious attempts yet made to do full justice to the bloody prowess of the American Indian. The author, Mr. Grinnell, one of the first of living authorities upon the subject, has lived among the Indians and knows them with a thoroughness of which few white men can boast. "The Fighting Cheyennes" were one of the most typical of the Indian tribes. They were constantly at war, not only with the other Western Indian tribes, but with the whites as well, and some of the most famous of the Indian campaigns, including those of Miles, Crook, Custer, etc., had to do with them. This history, therefore, embraces an unusually wide field of Indian exploit and adventure, and the author in recording their deeds has done a creditable piece of historical work. In his closely packed pages will be found duplicated by reality the most thrilling episodes of Fenimore Cooper's fiction. Frequently the story is told in the Indians' own words. The author has aimed to give a truthful and unvarnished account of these Indian wars, now partly forgotten, but which fifty years ago formed an important episode in the affairs of the nation. "Since the Indians could not write," says Mr. Grinnell in his preface, "the history of their wars has been set down by their enemies, and the story has been told always from a hostile point of view. . . . Evidently there is another side to this history, and this other side is the one which should be recorded."

The narrative is very full, and portions of it are deeply interesting. The story of the famous massacre of General Custer and his troops has many new features in this version. A striking feature of the book is found in the picturesque names of the Indians. In this respect, as in many others, the author has far outstript the lurid Indian literature of our boyhood days.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The NEW Studebaker

THE keynote of the vivid life of today is practical luxury—not the silken self-indulgence of past and degenerate ages but the studied planning to get the utmost of comfort and ease which life can bestow. Yet restraint must be served and shrewd American common sense withal.

A true exemplar of this spirit, this New SERIES 17 Studebaker 4-cylinder Car stands as the embodiment of all that is finest and best among American ideals—beautiful without ostentation, powerful without surplusage—breathing quality in every line that meets the eye and in the most exacting scrutiny of every part.

In price this new Studebaker meets the commendable insistence that full value should not mean excessive cost—eight hundred and forty-five dollars is surely moderate for such a car as this—and a price that only greatly increased volume and efficient, highly organized facilities such as Studebaker's can make a FACT.

STUDEBAKER

South Bend, Ind. Detroit, Mich. Walkerville, Ont.

Address all correspondence to Detroit

Four Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$ 845
Roadster, 3-passenger	825
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass.	1145

Six Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1050
Roadster, 3-passenger	1025
Landau-Roadster, 3-pass.	1350
Coupe, 4-passenger	1600
Sedan, 7-passenger	1675
Limousine, 7-passenger	2500

F. O. B. Detroit

Half-Ton Commercial Cars

Panel Delivery Car	$875
Express Car	850
Station and Baggage Wagon	875

One-Ton Commercial Trucks

Open Express, complete	$1200
Stake Body, complete	1250
Bus, 16-pass., full equipment	1400

Canadian Prices

Four Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1165
Roadster, 3-passenger	1135
Landau-Roadster	1465

Six Cylinder Models

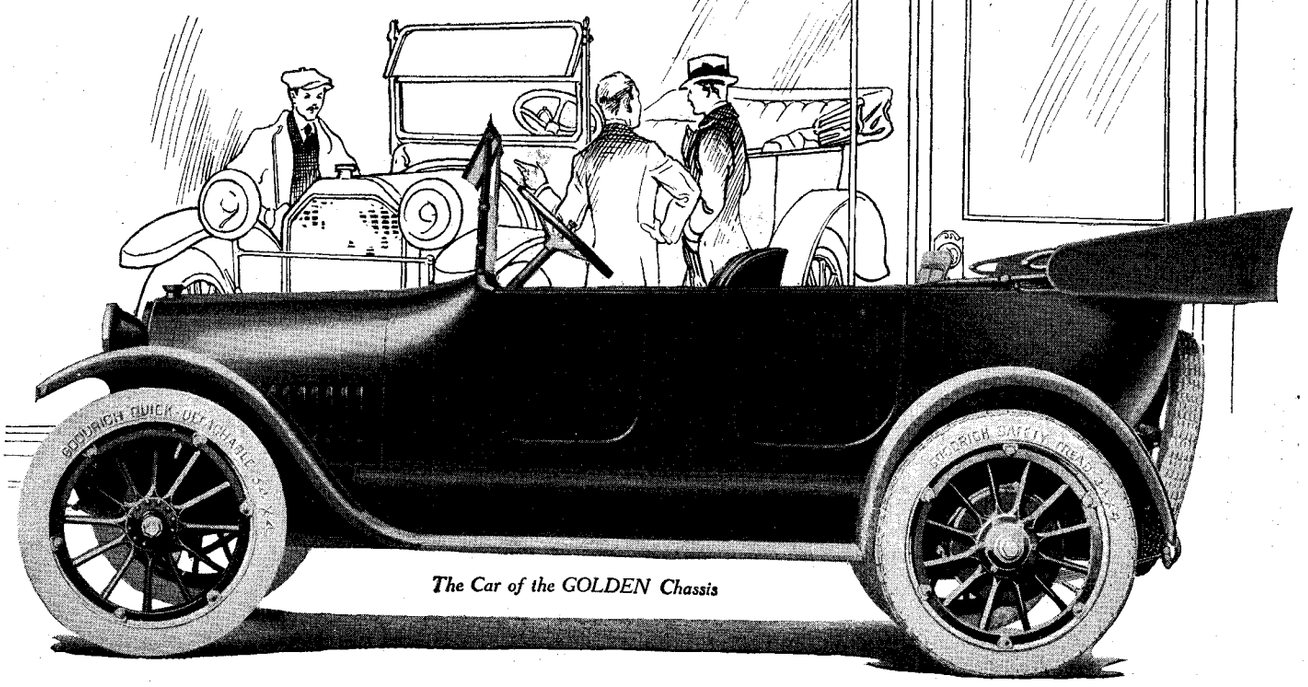
Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1395
Roadster, 3-passenger	1365
Landau-Roadster	1695

F. O. B. Walkerville

More than 207,000 Studebaker Cars now in use

Studebaker

Series 17 40 H.P. 7 passenger FOUR $845



The Car of the GOLDEN Chassis

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HY-RIB EVERYWHERE

IN any type of structure, HY-RIB assures permanent concrete construction, quickly erected at low cost. HY-RIB eliminates forms, studs and channels in all concrete work, saving labor and expense. In this simple construction merely set up the HY-RIB sheets and apply the concrete or plaster. HY-RIB also cuts down weight and saves valuable floor space. Used with equal success in structures of all types — factories, warehouses, offices, stores, hotels, public buildings, residences, garages, silos, culverts, etc.

Valuable HY-RIB Hand Book, full of useful suggestions, sent free. Write today.

Trussed Concrete Steel Co
Dept. H-36 Youngstown, Ohio

Reinforcement Metal Lath Steel Sash — Armor Plates Waterproofing Specialties

KAHN Building Products
TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO

How To Sell Goods Over the Counter

Raise Your Salary by Boosting Your Sales

No man in America knows better how to help you than S. Roland Hall, famous advertising and sales manager. Send **83c** for his new book of snappy, meaningful ginger talks—they will make you the star salesman of the store if you apply their teachings. **SHORT TALKS ON RETAIL SELLING** are fascinating, easily read hints and helps that put tact into your manner and red blood into your sales talk.

"Valuable to all who have occasion to sell goods." *Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

"He knows the art of modern salesmanship." *Philadelphia North American.*

75c, by mail 83c. Almost 200 pages, cloth bound.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

KEEP YOUR CHILDREN STRONG AND WELL

and give them a fair start in life on the road to happiness and success. Every mother should learn how to accomplish this by reading

The Health Care of the Growing Child

by Louis Fischer, M.D., an authoritative book on all that pertains to the care and well-being of the little ones. It advises and informs you concerning ventilation, bathing, clothing, feeding, the treatment of childish ailments, etc., and will be an invaluable aid in every home where there are growing youngsters. A book that will prove its worth over and over again.

"Contains a wonderful amount of very fine practical knowledge...The information given in it is of the kind that declares dividends."—*Charlotte Medical Journal.*

"Will be a boon to many a puzzled parent and may assist in saving the lives of thousands of little ones."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

The Home For You Will Be Found in

KEITH'S

16 Years

The Leading Authority on Home Building Will Give You Something Good

Pictures and Plans of this home in January KEITH'S Newsstands, 20c.

KEITH'S is a specialized monthly magazine complete in the latest ideas and Plans you cannot afford to miss. Each 72 to 100 page number gives many cuts and plans with interesting detailed write-ups of Homes designed by leading architects. Articles on "Inside the House" and "Home Decoration" by well-known experts. New Materials and how to use them.

Big Offer of the Year

Send $2, the subscription price for one year, and we will enter you for 12 Big House Building Numbers and in addition, mail postpaid, ***your CHOICE*** of any of KEITH'S

Famous Plan Books

140 Designs Bungalows and Cottages . . . $1.00
104 Designs costing less than $3,000 . . . 1.00
125 Designs costing less than $4,000 . . . 1.00
175 Designs costing less than $5,000 . . . 1.00
175 Designs costing less than $6,000 . . . 1.00
125 Designs costing over $6,000 . . . . 1.00
100 Designs for cement and brick $1.00
50 Garages costing $150 and up 1.00
200 Views of living rooms, halls, fireplaces, etc. 1.00
40 Duplex Houses and Flats 50
100 Designs costing $3,000 to $10,000 . . .50

All Ten Books and KEITH'S a Year, $2.

KEITH'S, 858 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Here fact outranks fiction, as is often the case. Among the host of red paladins of the forest long since gone to their happy hunting-grounds the author mentions: Roman Nose, White Thunder, Two Crows, White Bull, Weasel Bear, Old Lodge Skins, Bob-Tailed Porcupine, Wolf Friend, Bullet Proof, Dull Knife, Crazy Horse, Iron Shirt, Crazy Mule, Black Bear, and a hundred others.

NEUTRALITY AMONG STATES

Sanger, C. P., and H. T. J. Norton. England's Guarantee to Belgium and Luxemburg. With the Full Text of the Treaties. Octavo, pp. viii–151. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The tragic importance of certain treaties entered into by the States of Europe invests this volume with unusual interest. The guaranty to Belgium and Luxemburg, which has become of such historic importance, is here discust and explained, and many cognate questions of European polity and diplomacy are treated. The book is designed to give such information as will enable the reader to understand the nature of the obligations assumed toward Belgium and Luxemburg. The first chapter contains a brief account of the international position of Belgium and Luxemburg and of the circumstances in which the treaties were made. An interesting account is given of the exact meaning of neutrality, and the question whether or not a neutral State may permit a belligerent to pass through its territory is discust. On this point, so pertinent at the present time, the authors' investigations have revealed much diversity of usage and legal opinion. A neutral State, during the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century, might freely concede this right to belligerent troops. But during the last fifty years of the century just past there had occurred a change of opinion. Modern authors hold that passage must be totally refused to the troops of belligerents. The volume will be appreciated by those interested in the diplomatic phase of the war.

FABRE ON THE HUNTING WASPS

Fabre, J. Henry. The Hunting Wasps. Translated by Alexander Teixiera. Pp. viii–427. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

This is the first of his books to appear since the author's recent death, and naturally there is a tinge of sadness mingled with the interest awakened by the new volume. Mr. Fabre's death seemed to come suddenly. Fame had come to him in his old age and in such large measure that it seemed as if the world were determined to atone for having hitherto neglected one of its geniuses.

In "The Hunting Wasps," the exquisite literary genius of the "Insects' Homer," as the great French naturalist has been called, appears at its best. It seems certain that no one who ever lived had such an intimate acquaintance with the tiny insect world as had this French naturalist. Certainly no other has been able to reveal and describe so delightfully and with so much philosophic suggestiveness the wonderful things that transpire in the world of spiders, flies, and bees.

In this, the latest of Mr. Fabre's works to appear in English, we find more fully developed some of the interesting, original theories which the scientist has drawn from his studies of the insect world. To a mind of Fabre's philosophic cast the worlds of matter and spirit are divided by thin par-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

titions, and at times their echoes are heard to blend in perfect harmony. To a realism as poignant as Zola's and a genius for detail comparable to that of Taine, he adds the note of reverie of Renan. What is known as the Celtic imagination, often found among French writers, and writ large in the charming pages of John Burroughs, is recognized as the salient trait of the poet-naturalist of Provence.

In his opening pages the author discloses a little of his personal history. It was an essay of the celebrated naturalist, Léon Dufour, that awakened in him the spark of science, a monograph on the habits of a wasp that hunted buprestis-beetles. From early childhood, he tells us, he had delighted in beetles, bees, and butterflies. "I see myself in ecstasy," he writes, "before the splendor of a ground-beetle's wing-cases or the wings of a *Papilio machaon*, the swallowtail." Fabre's first entomological essay won honorable mention from the Institute of France. Its author was also awarded a prize for experimental physiology. But a far higher reward went to the eager young aspirant for scientific honors in the shape of a warm letter of congratulation and encouragement from Léon Dufour himself. "Even now at that sacred recollection," he exclaims, "my old eyes fill with happy tears. O fair days of illusion, of faith in the future, where are you now?"

In the new book, as in former volumes, Mr. Fabre narrates in his charming, dramatic style the tragedies of the tiny insect jungle. Here is one of his descriptions of the Borgras and Sforzas of the infinitesimal realm which he has so thoroughly explained:

"Wasps display in their murderous art methods hardly rivaled by those of a man versed in the intricacies of anatomy and physiology. . . . When entering her shelter under a rock, where she has made her burrow, the Sphex (wasp) finds, perched on a blade of grass, a Praying Mantis, a carnivorous insect which hides cannibal habits under a pious appearance. The danger threatened by this robber ambushed on her path must be known to the Sphex, for she lets go her game and pluckily rushes upon the Mantis, to inflict some heavy blows and dislodge her, or, at all events, to frighten her and inspire her with respect. The robber does not move, but closes her lethal machinery, the two terrible saws of the arm and forearm. The Sphex goes back to her captive, harnesses herself to the antennæ, and boldly passes under the blade of grass whereon the other sits perched. By the direction of her head we can see that she is on her guard and that she holds the enemy rooted, motionless, under the menace of her eyes. Her courage meets with the reward which it deserves: the prey is stored away without further mishap.

"A word more on the Praying Mantis, or, as they say in Provence, *lou prégo Diéou*, the Pray-to-God. Her long, pale-green wings, like spreading veils, her head raised heavenward, her folded arms crossed upon her breast, are, in fact, a sort of travesty of a nun in ecstasy. And yet she is a ferocious creature loving carnage. . . . Posted near the burrows on some bramble or other, she waits for a chance to bring within her reach some of the arrivals, forming a double capture for her, as she seizes both the hunters and her prey. Her patience is long put to the test: the wasp suspects something and is on her guard; still from time to time a rash one gets caught. With a sudden rustle of wings half unfurled as by the violent release of a clutch, the Mantis terrifies the new-

DODGE BROTHERS
WINTER CAR

Warmth and protection and comfort are, of course, their chief attributes—but these Winter Cars are built with an eye to convenience as well.

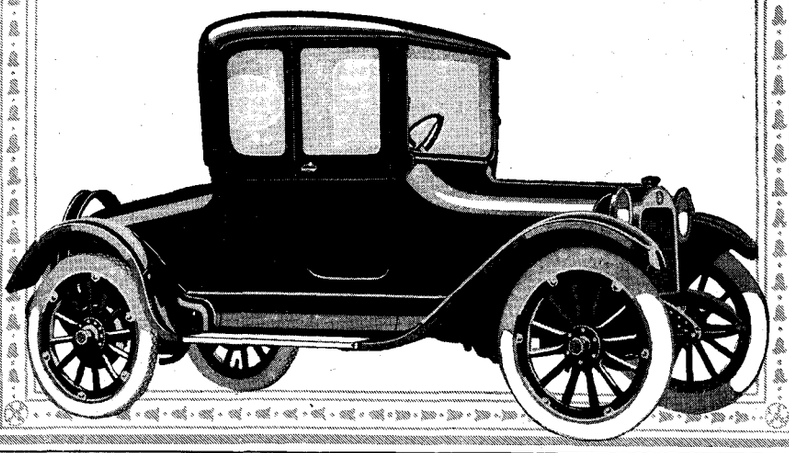
For instance, the doors are as high as those of a coupe. They open readily from within or without. Their wide swing makes entrance and exit easy. Ventilation is provided by means of adjustable windows. There is clear vision on all sides, for driver and passenger.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low

The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster, complete, including regular mohair top, is $950 (f. o. b. Detroit)

Canadian price $1335 (add freight from Detroit)

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



Print Your Own Cards, circulars, book, paper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60 Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for catalog of presses, TYPE, cards, samples The Press Co. Meriden, Conn

200 kinds Iron Puzzles. 2 sample leaders with catalog only 10 cents. WESTERN PUZZLE WORKS CO. St. Paul Minnesota

Dromedary Dates

Try these dates de-luxe. The HILLS BROTHERS Co., Dept. J 375 Washington St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Automobile owners now demand Machine-Pasted Plates in starter batteries because they last so much longer.

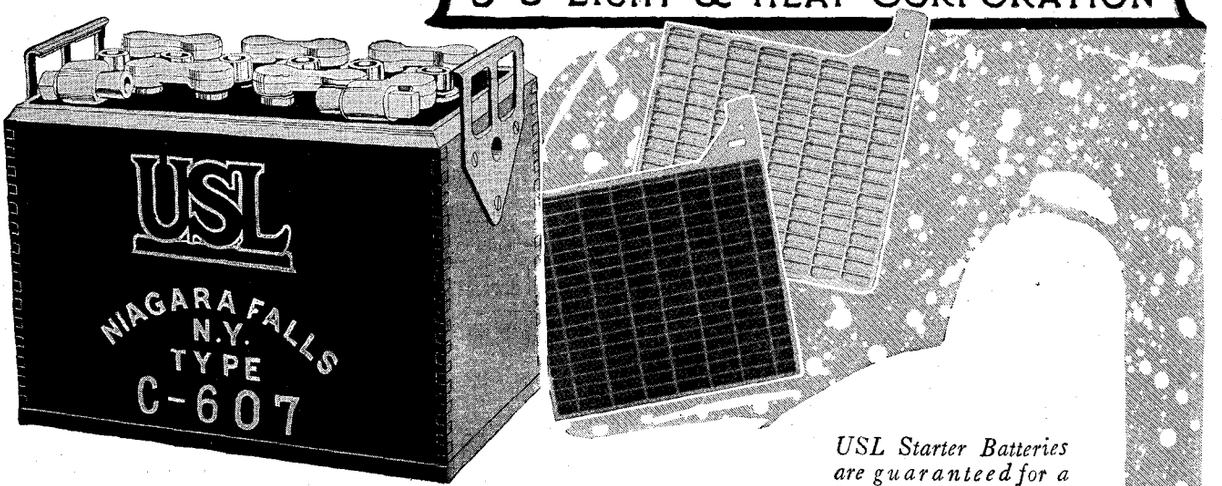
Through the years in which we were striving for "A Better Battery" we knew that if we could produce the one we were working for, the public response would be instantaneous.

*For everything about the motor car had been improved—**except the battery.***

Then the big day came for us when we succeeded in realizing our shop slogan—"A Better Battery."

USL

U S LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION



USL Starter Batteries are guaranteed for a longer time than any other starter battery on the market. Made in sizes to fit all cars.

After sixteen years of effort our mechanical and chemical engineers produced the *marvelous machine-pasted plate battery.*

And the public response *has* been instantaneous—and mighty. Car owners are *demanding* these wonderful improved-type USL batteries because they outlast, oftentimes two and three to one, old style starter batteries equipped with the common "hand-pasted" plates.

We have the greatest storage battery plant in the world, yet our factory facilities are being taxed to the utmost to meet the growing demand for this new-type USL.

The truth of the matter is that people are no longer buying batteries merely on the outside details of construction.

Any manufacturer can, if he is willing to spend the money, duplicate the lead-coated handles, improved cases, perfected vents and terminals which are USL standard construction. But none is in a position to give you a battery whose real working parts—the plates—will last like the USL.

People are looking to the *inside*—where the life is, where the power is stored.

Let us send you our new battery book, "The Black Box Mystery Explained," price 50 cents, but free to you if you send the name and model of your car.

Write us for it today.

U S LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION
Niagara Falls, New York

BRANCHES:

New York *Buffalo* *Detroit* *Chicago* *Cleveland*
St. Louis *Boston* *Washington* *San Francisco* *Kansas City*

Service Stations maintained in all sections of the country

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

comer, who hesitates a moment in her fright. Then with the sharpness of a spring the toothed forearm folds back on the toothed upper arm; and the insect is caught between the blades of the double saw. It is as tho the jaws of a wolf-trap were closing on the animal that had nibbled at the bait. Thereupon, without unloosing the cruel machine, the Mantis gnaws her victim by small mouthfuls. Such are the ecstasies, the prayers, the mystic meditations of the *prégo Diéou*."

CLIFTON JOHNSON IN NEW ENGLAND

Johnson, Clifton. Highways and Byways of New England. With illustrations. Pp. xi–299. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This volume makes a special appeal to tourists, and to automobilists in particular, opening up to them places of interest easy of access among the delightful regions of historic New England. It is now the custom to take trips from New York and to traverse the whole of the New England chain of States within a week. The pleasure of these tours is enhanced by a knowledge of the local and of the historical associations of the places visited, and it is just this kind of information that Mr. Johnson's pleasant book provides. There are chapters on picturesque and historically attractive regions in the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The descriptions are accompanied by characteristic photographs.

The author has explored New England as have few visitors. Ordinarily, he remarks, we catch only casual glimpses of this interesting life. "I have wandered much," he writes, "on rural byways and lodged most of the time at village hotels or in rustic homes. . . . I have tried to show actual life and nature and to convey some of the pleasure I experienced in my intimate acquaintance with the people."

Mr. Johnson's book abounds in delightful pictures of rural humanity as it exists to-day in cloistered New England. He lets the characters he met talk *ad libitum*, and these are the best pages in his book. The unconscious humor of these New-Englanders is very refreshing and wholly original. Modern progress has ignored them. Science has tabued them. Primitive, natural, and pristine, they have for the reader the same fascination that they had for their discoverer, the author. The humor of these Yankees is immortal, and in unearthing them the author has done a service to literature. They know more of nature's secrets, in a certain way, than the scientists do. The author met one of them, a bear-hunter of the White Mountains, of local fame. Some one had mentioned casually that he had just trapt a bear.

"Yes, I caught a bear this summer. I caught him on Gale River, about three miles from here. He weighed 250 pounds. I gave considerable of the meat away to the neighbors. It was tender and a lot of 'em e't it. But no bear-meat for me! The animals smell too much like a colored person. . . . The bears come out of their winter sleeping-places just as soon as the snow melts off. They're usually fat then, but food is scarce until the berries git ripe in summer, and before that time the bears are pretty lean. In the spring they eat roots, and they'll tear a rotten log or stump all to pieces to git the big ants that are inside. Those ants are sour. I used to have a Frenchman working for me who liked the taste of 'em. He'd find 'em when he was chopping, and he'd take a handful out and eat 'em. He said they tasted just like pickles."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TOM SHEVLIN OF THE NORTHWEST

THAT Tom Shevlin "gave his life for Yale"—the obituary head-line appearing in several newspapers—does not jibe with what Tom Shevlin told "Fair Play," of the New York *Evening Post* two or three months ago. "This football," he said on that occasion, when he was supposed to have gallantly placed his whole business career in jeopardy for the sake of the college team, "is play, after all. I enjoy this business as a recreation; but the man who allows it to take up his whole time and thought is a fool. . . . Make no mistake! I'm not dying of worry about this Princeton or Harvard game. The world will go on. And I've got a lot of things vastly greater than football to worry about." Nevertheless, to the "man in the bleachers" Tom Shevlin's fame as a great end and a great coach in football will always be ranked above any of his quite notable achievements as a timber-merchant and financier in the Northwest. And to the Yale man who remembers the legends of a former generation, Shevlin will doubtless stand out as a Yale hero who was too big for the mold in which the college sought to cast him—the man who was widely worshiped but largely disliked in the little world in which he became famous. From his Yale side, indeed, the history of Tom Shevlin sounds not unlike an ironic epitaph from Edgar Lee Master's "Spoon River Anthology."

I was the greatest end who ever came to Yale,
As such things go, I was your biggest man,
And I knew it.
Because I did not dissemble, and because
I struck out straight and hard where no love was lost,
You passed me by when your Olympians gave out the laurel wreaths.
But when I had a greater work to do,
You cheered me for giving it up to come and coach the team.
And now you "mourn" me.

It is extremely doubtful, however, that Tom Shevlin would ever be guilty of a Spoon Riverism, for he was neither a whiner nor was his philosophy tinged with bitterness. This his friend "Fair Play" makes abundantly clear, as when he tells us that—

As a rich man's son, the son of a man who regarded only the sky as the limit of anything that his offspring wished to do, Tom acquired an expansive style which was a characteristic of him at Hill, at Yale, and in later life. But, generally speaking, he kept his balance better than many boys would have done, than many boys, as a matter of fact, have done. He selected his friends always with reference to their appeal, and it made not the slightest difference who they were, whether rich or poor, or what they stood for. Many a student who was working his way through Yale had reason to suspect that many pleasant things which happened to assist him in material ways in the course of his

There's no "IF" about Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen
NON-LEAKABLE

YOU will concede the utility and convenience of a pen that is *always* ready to write—that fills itself in 4 seconds—that suits your hand exactly—that can't leak or blot—that is too simple to get out of order.

Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen with its "Crescent-Filler" is exactly such a pen—has been for 18 years; over a million users vouch for it.

Your CONKLIN must write and fill exactly as you think a pen should write and fill.

Any druggist, stationer or jeweler will sell you a CONKLIN on that satisfaction-or-money-back basis. $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4 and up.

There is not a single "if" about it.

Either it does these things or you will be furnished a new pen or your money refunded

THE CONKLIN PEN MFG. CO.
291 Conklin Building, Toledo, Ohio

Do You Need More Money?

TO ANY WOMAN who has no special training and wants to earn money, I would recommend nothing better than selling World's Star goods. When I started in this work I had never done any soliciting of any kind. The commission on my first day's orders came to $7.00. What other work is there that a woman can do to earn that amount? One cannot help but succeed with World's Star goods, and enthusiasm. Both will lead to success.
So writes Mrs. G. H. Littlefield, of Oregon.

We Have Helped More Than 9000 ambitious, deserving women. You can do the same as they have done. Sell World's Star Hosiery and Klean-Knit Underwear in your home town. No previous experience is necessary—we show you how to make money in an easy, congenial and profitable way. We are known everywhere. Our advertising makes sales easy—the quality holds the trade. PROMPT DELIVERIES and PROTECTED TERRITORY. Our free catalog tells whole story.

World's Star Knitting Co.
Dept. 260B Bay City, Mich.

World's Star Hosiery and Klean-Knit Underwear *are sold only direct from the Mill to the Home by our special representatives.*
This method insures to you not only lower prices for higher values, but the personal attention of our representative. In the privacy of your home you make your selection. The line includes everything in hosiery and underwear for all the family.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No Electricity Needed

BISSELL'S Vacuum Sweeper has proved, by actual test, to have greater suction power than most electric cleaners—and this suction is what gets the dust out of your rugs and carpets. Hand-propelled, it is light-running, easily operated and, in every way, *extra-convenient* to use. The one-piece dust bag and nozzle, coming out together and emptying from the rear, is an exclusive BISSELL feature that cannot fail to appeal to the discriminating woman.

Equipped with this latest BISSELL'S, keeping a clean house is simple, sanitary and easy. As to *mechanical efficiency* and *general superiority*, the name is your guarantee—it has stood for the best in sweeping devices for nearly 40 years.

Use *BISSELL'S Vacuum Sweeper* for general cleaning and *BISSELL'S Carpet Sweeper* for daily sweeping and you have the most satisfactory cleaning combination that modern progress affords.

Prices are $7.50 for the Vacuum Cleaner (without brush) and $9.00 for the Vacuum Sweeper (with brush). Slightly higher in the West, South and in Canada. Carpet Sweeper $2.75 to $5.75. Sold by dealers everywhere. Booklet on request.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.

Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of Carpet Sweeping Devices in the World.

Dept. 121, Grand Rapids, Michigan

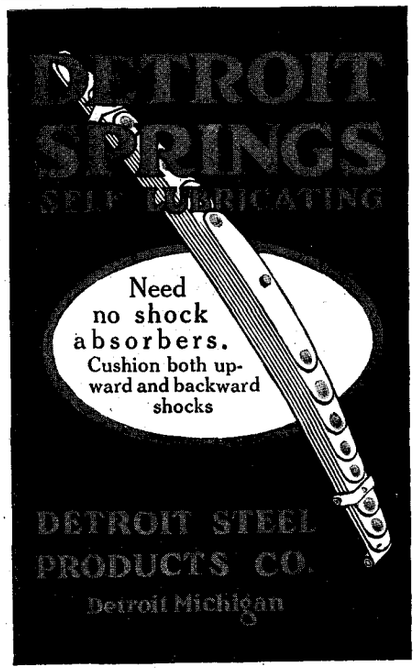
Made in Canada too (246)

The University of Chicago

HOME STUDY in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.

For detailed information address

24th Year U. of C. (Div. R) Chicago, Ill.



college career came from Tom Shevlin; but he never could be certain. For Shevlin was not prone to advertise himself in this way; what he did was done for the sake of doing. When he brought a racing-motor to New Haven and distanced a crack New York, New Haven & Hartford flier, there may be no question that he was concerned only with the fun and excitement involved.

There is a story that the elder Shevlin came to New Haven in the early fall of 1903, when Tom was a freshman, and seeing him with an overcoat which he regarded as shabby, he told him that if he ever again paid less than $150 for a garment of the sort he would disown him. Whether this is true or not, it gives a fair example of the lavish manner in which this young undergraduate was handled.

He made the eleven in his freshman year, gaining a position at end. The other end was Rafferty, the captain, another Westerner. On the day of the Princeton game at New Haven the elder Shevlin's private car was backed on a siding alongside the Rafferty special. Mr. Rafferty, who was a great character, emerged from his car and encountered Mr. Shevlin.

"Well, Shevlin," he said in his rich brogue. "this is the day, I suppose, when we will become famous as the fathers of two great athletes."

After the game, which Princeton, as will be remembered, won, the two men met as they were on the way to their respective cars.

"Well, Shevlin," said Mr. Rafferty, shaking his head sadly, "I see we are still old man Rafferty and old man Shevlin."

The writer explains the historic "Tap-day" blunder:

Shevlin was not the sort of a man to make his way into any set or clique at Yale, and, while popular generally, he never established that social identity which would have insured senior-year honors.

Yet so great was his athletic prestige that it was popularly supposed he would be tapped for some one of the prominent secret societies. Tap-day came and Shevlin was ignored. If he was chagrined he did not show it. He stood around talking unconcernedly for an hour or two and then went to his rooms. In the meantime, student sentiment had crystallized into indignation at the treatment of a gridiron hero who had assisted in bringing prestige to Yale. A great body of undergraduates moved to his room, and, taking post under his windows, made the night ring with cheers in his honor, and calls for a speech. When he at length appeared in the window, the roar of acclaim was heard almost to East Rock. Then he spoke, and here is what he said:

"Will you fellows please go away from here and leave me alone? Don't act like jackasses."

The story is also told of his two remarkable rescues of moribund Yale teams in the football seasons of 1910 and 1915:

In 1910, when Yale was in the doldrums he came East, bringing with him the Minnesota shift. He took the disorganized Eli band, and in one week worked them up to a pitch which resulted in the defeat of Princeton and the tying of a powerful Harvard eleven. This year he came East again and gave Yale sixty minutes of the greatest fighting spirit a team has ever shown. Results, another Princeton defeat. But he had done all he could do. Yale slumped at the Stadium and Harvard won a crushing victory.

He was extremely busy this fall, and rather below par physically, but when Frank Hinkey wrote him Shevlin promised to come East the fortnight before the Princeton game.

At the field in the week before the Princeton game he was fury incarnate. He gave every ounce of spirit and energy, and on the Thursday before that contest he confided to Hinkey that he thought he could last just one more day. He lasted that day and the next morning, Saturday, the team was in such an exalted mood that Professor Corwin thought it expedient to summon phlegmatic graduates to the training-table at luncheon, in order to apply a sedative.

Tom Shevlin was a real man; that was the dominant impression of him. And he was a true friend. His personality was so tremendous, his optimism so unquenchable, his mind so brilliant, and his physical strength so great that it is difficult to conceive of death as having conquered. "He will leave a vacant place against the intercollegiate sky."

WELSH PATRIOTS

WITH the representatives of some five million British laborers voting in condemnation of Premier Asquith's conscription-scheme, some are strongly tempted to regard the average worker in the British Isles as anything but a patriot. With the welfare of his nation at stake, is this a time to stir up dissension and instigate revolt? Such actions are in the same class with the recent outbreaks and strikes in the Welsh coal-regions, which, we are told, actually crippled the Allies on the French front, and perhaps cost many hundred lives. But still, it is always well to hear both sides of even the simplest questions, lest we judge unfairly, and it would be an advantage to us in this country, in forming our opinions of the present situation in England, to have a brief glimpse of actual conditions there as the worker faces them. This we are in a measure accorded by *The New Republic*, in which appears the story of a day spent among the Welsh coal-miners, some four months ago. In this article the writer, Mr. Harrison Smith, tells of his arrival in the smoke-shrouded hamlet, and of how a casual meeting with a surly miner led to an introduction to a large group of the strikers in a neighboring "pub." "'E wants to know why we're striking!" was the doubtful form the introduction took, but it was more than sufficient to loosen tongues and set the room a-clamoring with pent-up grievances. "There's some 'ere as can tell 'im," remarked the barmaid tartly, and this they proceeded to do. As we read:

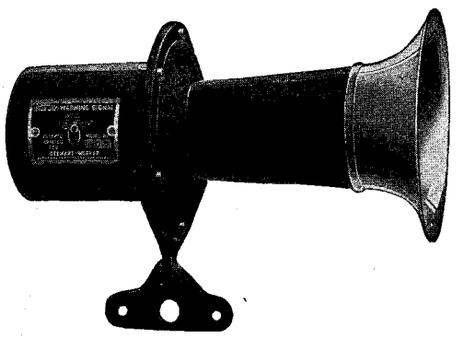
From the end of the room a tall man with a cadaverous face and his arm set in a dirty sling broke in on a confused dispute as to whether or not the Government had given

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

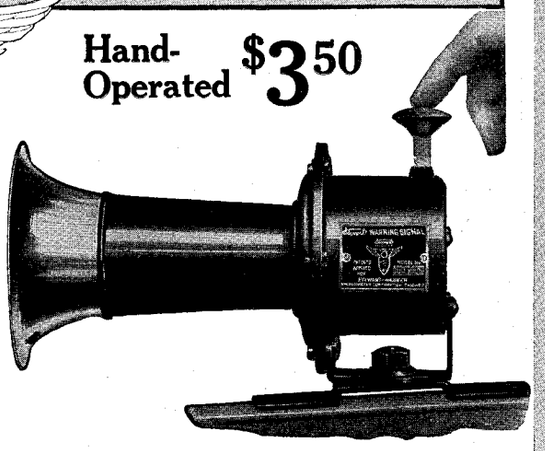
Most Important Accessories on Everyman's Car Are Stewart Products

Stewart PRODUCTS
PRESTIGE QUALITY SERVICE SATISFACTION

Motor-Driven $6



Hand-Operated $3.50



Stewart Warning Signal

THE Stewart-Warner Corporation is again first to market a high-grade Electric Motor-Driven Warning Signal, at $6, just as it was also the first to market the now famous Hand-Operated Warning Signal, the first $5 Signal (just reduced to $3.50), and as it was the first, years ago, to bring out a high-grade Speedometer at about half the price that other speedometers were selling for.

It has always been the policy of this Corporation to give its patrons the benefit of lower prices made possible through quantity production.

The Stewart Electric Motor-Driven Warning Signal is going to have even a greater vogue than the Stewart Hand-Operated Warning Signal, which was introduced on the market only a year ago, but which met with such instant favor as to necessitate manufacturing facilities producing 3,000 a day.

Think of it—$6 for a high-grade Electric Motor-Driven Warning Signal that before this would have cost anywhere from $15 to $35.

The price $6 includes bracket, also 10 feet of wiring and our entirely new BIG PUSH BUTTON. You can't miss it even in the dark. Not a tiny little button sunk in the switch holder. Place it anywhere. Don't have to feel for it. Mere touch of finger, hand, arm, knee or foot sounds the resounding warning blast. Quick action counts—saves accidents and lives.

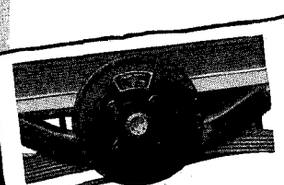
For your own protection and for the protection of others, you cannot afford now to be without a Stewart Motor-Driven Warning Signal on your car. Sometimes the difference between a little buzz or the resounding blast, which you get from the Stewart Warning Signal, may save a life.

For those desiring a Hand-Operated Signal, there is nothing better on the market than the Stewart Hand-Operated Warning Signal. The price has just been reduced to $3.50. Hundreds of thousands on cars everywhere. Its long, penetrating blast "Makes them pay attention." Handsome in appearance.

30 Days' Trial Offer

If not thoroughly satisfied after 30 days' trial, on any Stewart Product, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, Chicago, U. S. A.



Stewart Starter for FORD Cars

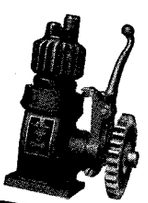
Always starts engine by mere touch of foot pedal. The greatest of Ford Car necessities Also pumps your tires.

$40

Stewart Speedometer MAGNETIC TYPE for FORD Cars

Same equipment as on highest priced cars. More bought by Ford Owners than all others combined. Just reduced to—

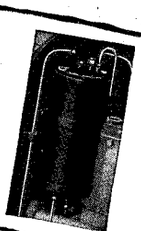
$10



Stewart Motor-driven Tire Pump

Saves all the dirty, back-breaking work of pumping tires with a hand pump. Highest grade made. Just reduced to—

$12



Stewart Vacuum Gasoline System

Saves 10% to 15% gasoline bills. Gives perfect, even gasoline feed to carburetor under all conditions and on any grade. Made for all makes of cars.

$10

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Burpee's Annual

The Fortieth Anniversary Edition of the Leading American Seed Catalog for 1916 is brighter and better than ever before. It offers the greatest novelty in Sweet Peas, the unique "Fiery Cross", and other novelties in Rare Flowers and Choice Vegetables, some of which cannot be had elsewhere. This book of 182 pages tells all about proved and tested

Burpee-Quality Seeds that Grow

For forty years we have aimed to render the best possible seed service. This untiring effort has built for us not only the World's Largest Mail Order Seed Business, but also a world-wide reputation for efficient service and undisputed leadership. Each packet contains the result of our forty years extensive operation and intensive investigation. This SILENT SALESMAN is mailed free. A post card will bring it. Write today and kindly mention *Literary Digest*.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.
Burpee Buildings Philadelphia

MAKING POULTRY PAY

depends more on the knowledge you have of Poultry Culture than on expensive equipment or extensive space.

Let Director Quisenberry teach you how to make a good living and a nice profit from a flock of thrifty hens.

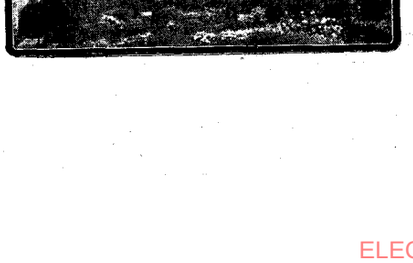
If you want to save money and make money in the poultry business write us today for our large illustrated **Free Book**, "Dollars and Sense in the Poultry Business."

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY
Box 81 Mountain Grove, Missouri.

FREE BOOK
Wagner PARK Flowers

at prices that will surprise you. We grow everything from little violets to sturdy oaks. **Our roses are famous from coast to coast.** Free delivery everywhere in U. S.

We assist you in planning your grounds. Our years of experience at your service free. Our instructive catalog 66 will guide you in creating the most artistic and attractive surroundings whether yours is but a small city lot or a vast estate. Write for free copy today.



WAGNER PARK NURSERY CO.
Box 839 Sidney, Ohio

the miners the full war-bonus that had been promised. There was a suppressed violence in his tone and gestures that silenced every one.

"My father died of starvation," he said, and I recognized his Lancashire dialect. "And there's many of you here as can say the same, and of your mothers, too, if you ever had any. And now, by God, you talk of bonuses! They're bribin' you, that's what they're doing with their dirty bonus. And when this war o' theirs is over, they'll have you by the throat and the life will be squeezed out of you unless you fight them all over again." He held up a great fist and clenched it.

A single dissentient voice arose. "But they've promised; Lloyd-George—"

"Damn their promises!" broke in the man with the sling. "How do we know they'll keep them? How do we know if there will be any Parliament when the war is over, or that the whole dirty business isn't a trick?" He stopt abruptly, and all over the room the buzz of conversation and dispute broke out again.

"Who says we're better off for the war?" A little man who had drunk too many bitters for his health and who had been twice snubbed by the barmaid, glared at me belligerently.

"*The Echo* says we're gettin' rich," said a cynical voice

"Do you know what my buckskin breeches cost me, mister?" broke in another. "Or what they've done to things like bread and meat? They'd even raise the rents if they'd dared!" He pointed to the barmaid with his black thumb. "And, lads, even she's raised the price of a drink on us. And we're gettin' rich, are we?" he sneered. "There's not a man here who can say that he's any better off than he was before the war. If he does, it's a lie; because he's worse."

What is the country's welfare to such men? The writer finds out concretely when he remarks: "They say in London that the miners don't care whether England wins or loses." The response is immediate and emphatic:

The gaunt man rose clumsily to his feet. He was angry.

"Who's fighting this damned war if we're not? There's hardly a man around as hasn't got a brother or somebody at the front. Do you know how many the mines has sent out, or that we're working them a quarter with the boys instead of grown men? Me!" he struck his wounded arm painfully, "I'm going myself when this gets well, and I've got six kiddies. Bah, you make me sick!"

And later, about the streets of the town, his declaration had abundant confirmation in the gossip and argument that sped through the crowds:

The war, the enemy's strategy, the chances of winning, were discust with a temperateness and wisdom that would have abashed many a member of a London club. But invariably they came back to their own work and the fight they were making. Suspicion and bitterness tinged their words.

The gaunt man with the injured arm, with the sunken eyes and set jaw, was a firebrand everywhere. He had a genius for cutting through the fog of petty worries and cares, the temporal affairs that fill

Summer Blooming Bulbs

There are wonderful results to be secured both in garden effects and for household cut flowers with Gladioli, Cannas, Dahlias, *Montbretias*, etc., and at such a small outlay of time and money! Just try an assortment of our imported-to-order bulbs this year. By planting in proper combinations and intervals you can have an abundance of beautiful flowers steadily from spring till frost, and with practically no trouble at all.

Our Plan Saves You Half

This is our plan. You tell us what bulbs you wish. We order them for you directly from the growers in Holland, where the best bulbs come from. Long experience and frequent visits to Holland and personal acquaintance with the growers enable us to buy each kind from the best specialist in that variety, and as your bulbs are packed by the grower and then forwarded to you as soon as they reach this country, you get much better bulbs and at much less than they would cost you if passed through the usual middlemen. Thousands of customers buy their bulbs through us every year and they can tell you. You need not pay for your bulbs until after delivery, nor take them if not satisfactory. (References required from new customers.) But *remember*—

You Must Order Now— Not Later Than March 1st

Our prices and the quality of bulbs secured depend upon buying direct from the growers for April and May delivery. These are just a few of the prices our plan secures you:

	Dozen	100
Gladioli America, 1st sized bulbs	$ .25	$1.40
Gladioli XXX Mixture, *finest offered*	.30	2.00
Choicest Named Dahlias	1.00	6.00
Choicest Large Flowered Cannas	.85	5.50

For prices on other items and on smaller quantities, send today for our Import Price List. It is Free, write for it now.

Seeds We have a limited quantity of specially selected, pedigreed seeds representing choice varieties of everything grown in Mr. Elliott's private garden, that this year, for the first time, are offered for sale, and at no advance in prices. These are highest grade seeds produced. Write for list and prices of flower and vegetable seeds at once.

Elliott Nursery Co. 363 Fourth Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pearl Grit Aids digestion, makes shells, makes eggs, makes feathers, makes strength. Send for prices and free valuable booklet. Write to-day.
The Ohio Marble Co., 30 S. Cleveland St., Piqua, Ohio

Garden Planning

An inexpensive book giving full directions for laying out and planting all sorts and sizes of gardens, with numerous designs for flower beds and borders. Directions clear and simple—many illustrations from actual photographs. *12mo, cloth, 60 cents net; by mail 67 cents.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

Grow Asparagus! We'll Start You—Free

Grow this delicious vegetable in 3 to 4 weeks by the French method. Hot-bed not essential. Plot 6x3 feeds *family of five*—and some left to sell. Brings $5 to $10 per dozen bunches in the city in Winter. Least trouble. Have this profit and pleasure at the expense of

The Farming Business

An up-to-date farm weekly. Helps the business farmer apply business science on the farm. Accept this

Great Triple Offer

We will send
—24 large Palmetto Asparagus plants
—The book—The French Method—on asparagus forcing and intensive farming and
—The Farming Business—1 year—52 big issues.

All three, for only $1, the regular yearly price of the paper alone. Don't miss this big offer. Send $1 to-day while supply of plants and books lasts.

The Farming Business
Dept. L, 500 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

men's minds because they are nearest. He laid bare the hate and distrust born and rooted in their hearts.

"We'll fight for them!" he cried, "and we'll win for them, but they can't make us their slaves."

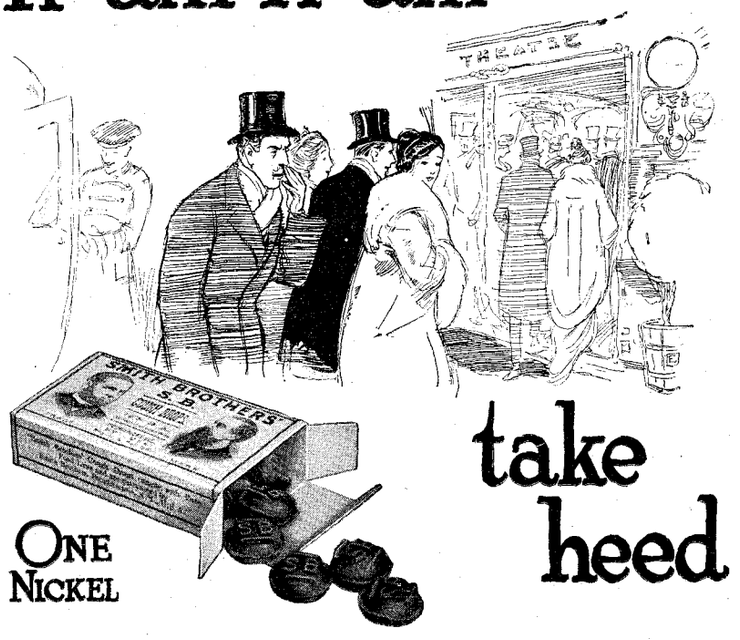
TWO VIEWS OF KING PETER

SOMEWHERE in Italy or Macedonia, or possibly in Albania, is King Peter of Servia, the second "King without a country" in this war, whose kingdom has been as clean-swept as Belgium, and whose cause is apparently far more desperate. Add to this the fact that he is seventy-one years of age and physically infirm, and his despair attains a Lear-like majesty, as we read of him wandering about his doomed country or fleeing with the fugitives. He is no longer a King, he himself says, but only a soldier. Certainly it is as the indomitable soldier and a figure of valorous inspiration that he has ruled Servia in time of stress. All through his stormy career, from the Cross of the Legion of Honor won with the Foreign Legion against the Prussians in 1871, through the Bosnian outbreak against Turkey, up to the present time, it is the soldier that has predominated. It is not astonishing, therefore, that diverse views as to the aged King's right to the sympathy of the world are found. The soldier who fights his way to the top is not liable to be universally loved. In the case of Servia's monarch, we have the choice of dwelling upon the gallant and pathetic aspect that he has presented of late years, or of recalling with inevitable condemnation the offenses he committed some time ago. The favorable side of Peter's history is dwelt upon by the New York *Times*, as follows:

A year ago the last of the single-handed Austrian invasions of Servia had swept over that country like a flame, and its obituary was written, its requiem sung. Then there appeared in the remnant of the Servian Army an old man, hobbling along on a stick. It was Peter Karageorgevitch, the King who five months before had surrendered the throne to a Regent because he was too ill, too old, too infirm to discharge the royal duties even in time of peace. He made an electrifying speech; he dropt his stick, caught up a rifle, and fired it at the Austrians. The downcast troops were fired with enthusiasm; in twelve days there was not an Austrian on Servian soil, and Peter entered his recaptured capital of Belgrade at the head of his triumphant army.

With the aid now of the Germans and Bulgarians, Austria has made another invasion and conquered the country. Peter, still ill, and now seventy-one years old, has been fighting with his men, in the uniform of a private soldier, the dispatches say, supported on his horse, sick as he is, by two men, but still inspiring his troops by his fiery speeches and his dauntless carriage. The end has come, his army has been dispersed, his enemies have stormed over Servian soil to Montenegro, and the old man seeks to escape to Italy.

h-um h-um



take heed

ONE NICKEL

That was a fine play! Draw your wraps snug and take a few S. B. Cough Drops when you step into the chilly night air.

You'll find the medicinal oils in these drops will prevent sore throat and cough, and keep the air passages free. They're far better than medicine. Carry a box of S. B. Cough Drops all during Winter. Take one o' bedtime to loosen the phlegm.

SMITH BROTHERS'
S.B. COUGH DROPS
Containing Only Pure Cane Sugar and Pure Medicinal Oils

Makers of S. B. Chewing Gum and Lasses Kisses

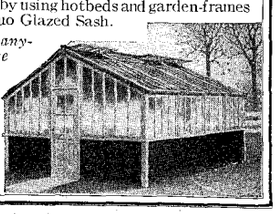
SMITH BROTHERS of Poughkeepsie
Your Grandpa Knows Us

A Greenhouse for you—
Why Not? Perhaps you are one of the many thousands of men and women who love gardening but indulge in it only during the spring and summer months.
You may not know that there are many pleasing and practical styles in our Duo Glazed System Sectional Greenhouses at from $100 to $200.
These Greenhouses are fitted with

DUO GLAZED SASH

a sash with two layers of glass and air space between, excluding cold and retaining warmth.
Our sectional unit construction has brought down the cost. Erection is easy and economical.
Or you can produce blooming flowers and all manner of vegetables from one to two months ahead of the usual season by using hotbeds and garden-frames covered with Duo Glazed Sash.

Catalog sent anywhere upon request.



Callahan Duo Glazed Sash Co.
1710 Wyandot St.
Dayton, Ohio

The Rose Book

The most beautiful book published on the subject of Roses and Rose-growing. Illustrated with over 70 full-page plates in color and half-tone, and embracing within its pages a vast fund of practical knowledge concerning Rose selection and every phase of Rose culture.

By H. H. Thomas, author of "The Ideal Garden," "The Garden at Home," etc.

In addition to the unusually beautiful pictures which the book contains, the practical section gives full and complete guidance in

How to Plant—How to Care For—How to Perfect Various Types of Roses—Covering Practically every Variety Known.

12mo, cloth, $2.00 net. Average Carriage Charges, 12c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Only Just Begun

Although the Chicago Tribune has been the *leading Chicago newspaper for 69 years,* piling success on success through decade after decade since 1847, *yet it is still in its youth—it has ONLY JUST BEGUN.*

In the last *seven years alone,* after 62 years of leadership, after 62 years of pre-eminence in its field, it has *doubled its daily circulation and more than doubled its influence and prestige.*

In the tremendous vitality shown by this recent huge increase in circulation and influence — an increase unparalleled in journalism — The Chicago Tribune typifies Chicago, and not only Chicago but *all America.*

It typifies American enterprise in its highest form—*that enterprise which is inspired by standards, not expediency.*

It typifies American energy, progress, the longing for better things, the omnipresent desire for higher and higher accomplishment.

And just as Chicago is only now in its beginnings, just as America is only in its infancy, *so The Chicago Tribune has only just begun.* Plans are already under way for a *large increase in circulation this year, and the year after that, and the year after that.*

Its past accomplishments are but a starting point—its past successes merely a *prophecy of the high achievement set for its future.*

The Chicago Tribune is not merely a Chicago newspaper, it is a *National newspaper,* the *great American newspaper.*

The Chicago Tribune

The World's Greatest Newspaper

(Trade Mark Registered)

Sunday Average for 1915 - - - -	560,896
Daily Average for 1915 - - - -	348,416

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The reverse of this romantic picture is given briefly by the New York *American*, doubtless in a conscientious spirit of strict neutrality:

King Peter of Servia is fast becoming a sentimentally pathetic figure of fallen goodness, under the deft manipulation of part of the press.

Yet, unless memory is at fault, this is the same Peter who obtained his throne a few years ago through the cruel and detestable double assassination of his predecessor and the woman who shared his palace.

And, unless memory is again at fault, this is the same King Peter whom the United States and several other civilized nations were brought with difficulty to recognize at all as sovereign to whom decent States could send Ministers.

And, unless memory is again at fault, no protest against the recognition of this accomplice and beneficiary of the savage murder of his predecessor was so strong and so indignant as the protest which found loud voice in the London press. . . .

A few years ago he was a callous assassin. Now he is a heroic figure, whose pathetic fate moves all civilization to tears.

ARE YOU A KE-BIN?

WE are earning enough names abroad, seemingly, without having them thrust upon us at home. And in these perilous times when any of us are likely to be overtaken by the three-horned dilemma of loss of local pork profits, unpreparedness, and a Republican President, it seems a trifle unfair for one of our own family to add to our burden. This has been done, however, by Mr. Marvin Fauzdick, of Kalamazoo. Mr. Fauzdick, on the authority of the Portland *Oregonian*, is a Ke-bin. There is nothing wrong in that, of course; our irritation arises from the fact that he wants us to be Ke-bins, too. The *Oregonian* editor attributes Mr. Fauzdick's new idea to the influence of euphony. We read:

It will be readily understood that any one who is compelled to write "Kalamazoo" or speak the word a dozen times daily will soon become a lover of musical sounds. But not everybody in Kalamazoo has the enterprise of Mr. Fauzdick. That gentleman has made himself distinguished by proposing to let the whole country constantly enjoy the pleasures of sweet acoustics.

"The United States" is an awkward name for this great and glorious nation, says the prophet of Kalamazoo. The word "American" is not a definite term for a citizen of the country, while "United Stateser" is obviously out of the question. So Mr. Fauzdick proposes a constitutional amendment changing the name of the United States to "Ke-bur." The citizens thereof would then be called "Ke-bins," and the language would be known as "Ke-bish."

Being a lover of the beautiful and always in favor of progress and reform, *The Oregonian* is glad to call attention to Mr. Fauzdick's propaganda. We wish him success with the best Ke-bish at our command. Here's to the first Ke-bin of Kalamazoo, Ke-bur!

SALVINI IN "MISSOURI"

THE great Salvini, now among the Immortals, encountered in Chicago in 1886 a typically American form of criticism —that of the "Missouri school." This is the sort that wants to be shown, and that forms its own judgments independent of any arbitrary criterion, tho it be established by the world's most illustrious. Salvini's greatness in Chicago during that appearance was a modified one. He played his striking rôle of *Saul* in Saumet's "Gladiator" with all the force and skill that had won him plaudits on two continents, but not all Chicago gave him unmeasured appreciation. One critic, at least, scored him cruelly—none other than the widely beloved author of "Little Boy Blue." To Eugene Field, at that time a writer on the *Daily News* staff, there was one thing about the great actor that damned him forever, namely, his fondness for the Italian tongue, "the most namby-pamby in the world." An added insult lay in the fact that while Salvini spoke Italian the rest of his company played in English, and "could anything in a dramatic way be more preposterous than that?" "During the performance of 'The Gladiator' last Monday night," wrote Field in the issue of his paper for January 14, "we heard Roman matrons addrest as 'signoras.' We would as soon think of calling an Italian brigand a duke!" Thanks to "F. P. A.," the New York *Tribune* resurrects for us the following bit of dialog, which "will impress you, gentle reader," as "the dialog of a Salvini tragedy impresses the average auditor." We read:

VIOLA ALLEN: You sent for me, me lord?
SALVINI (*gloomily*): Si, signora.
VIOLA ALLEN: Wherefore, I prithee, tell me?
SALVINI (*seizing her by the arm*): Questa infelice grazzio guglielmo si giacomo puella leustra!
VIOLA ALLEN (*deprecatingly*): Oh, me lord!
SALVINI (*with suppressed rage*): Sospiro, ah! m'appari—questa adagio banana rodrigo piano?
VIOLA ALLEN (*eagerly*): On me soul, I know not!
SALVINI (*glaring at her*): Che la morte sostenuto miserere piazza milano presto patti?
VIOLA ALLEN (*shuddering*): Me lord, you amaze me!
SALVINI (*dragging her to L. U. E.*): Sperato hernani guestato habani viglio genoa columbo guesta grazia nouvello!
VIOLA ALLEN: Oh!
SALVINI: Descendo, crescendo et diminuendo piano-forte!
VIOLA ALLEN: With a dagger, me lord?
SALVINI: Fortissimo.
VIOLA ALLEN: When the pale moon shines on yonder pallid copse?
SALVINI (*frowningly and hoarsely*): Lazzaroni pianissimo!

The True Flavor of High-Grade Cocoa Beans is Found in

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

Registered U. S. Patent Office

This is due to the perfection of the mechanical process by which it is manufactured, no chemicals being used, and to the care and skill used in the selection and blending of the beans.

A high authority on cocoa has recently said: "A pure cocoa, unchanged by destructive chemicals, is the best cocoa. There is no more need for introducing alkalies into cocoa than there is into cracked wheat or oatmeal."

Baker's Cocoa is Delicious, Wholesome, Pure and of Great Food Value

Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780
Dorchester, Mass.

Grand Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915
Grand Prize, Panama-California Exposition, 1915

PATENTS

Our Hand Books on Patents, Trade-Marks, etc., sent free. 70 years' Experience. Patents procured through Munn & Co. receive free notice in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

MUNN & CO. 674 Woolworth Bldg., N.Y. 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

OYSTERS

Shucked daily as they come from the famous Chesapeake Bay with their natural salt water flavor.

SINGLE GALLON - - $1.25
THREE GALLONS - - 3.00

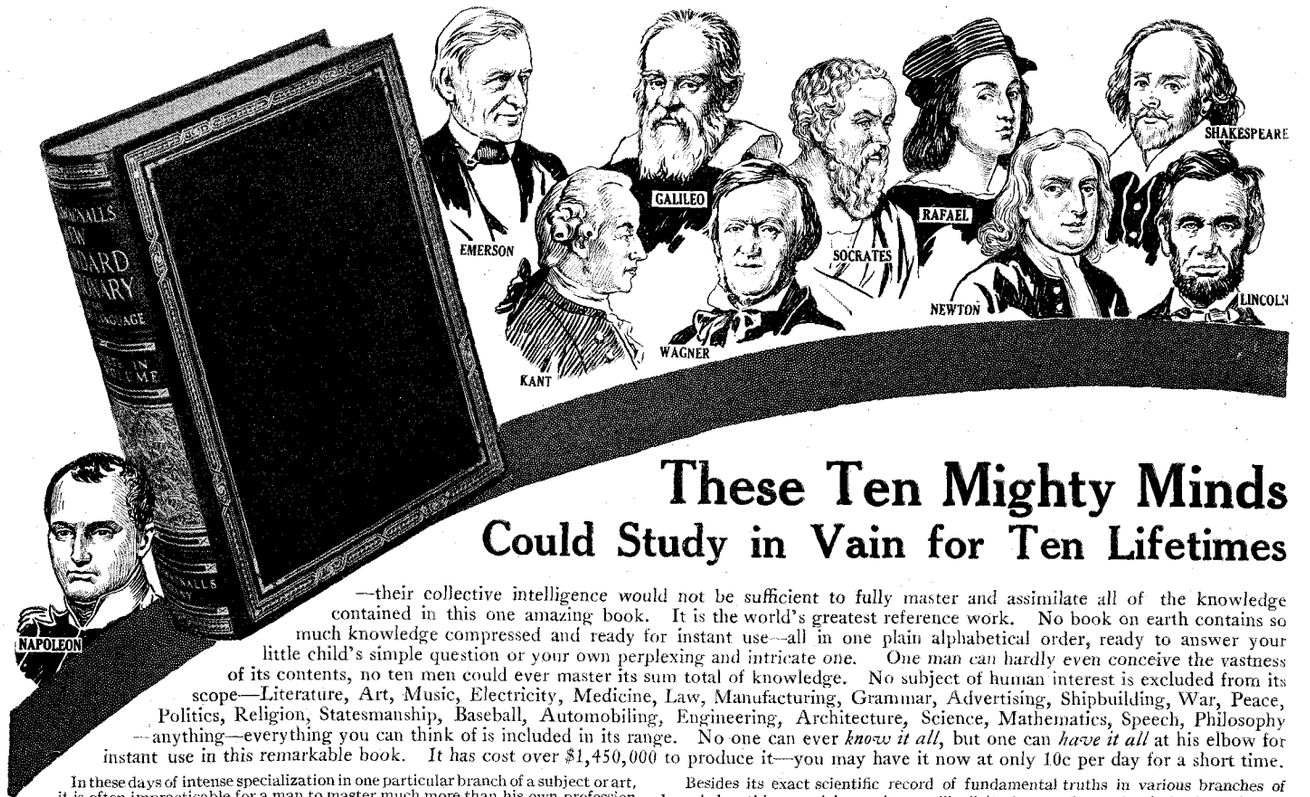
C. N. ROBINSON & BRO., Dept. 204, Baltimore, Md.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH

THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



These Ten Mighty Minds
Could Study in Vain for Ten Lifetimes

—their collective intelligence would not be sufficient to fully master and assimilate all of the knowledge contained in this one amazing book. It is the world's greatest reference work. No book on earth contains so much knowledge compressed and ready for instant use—all in one plain alphabetical order, ready to answer your little child's simple question or your own perplexing and intricate one. One man can hardly even conceive the vastness of its contents, no ten men could ever master its sum total of knowledge. No subject of human interest is excluded from its scope—Literature, Art, Music, Electricity, Medicine, Law, Manufacturing, Grammar, Advertising, Shipbuilding, War, Peace, Politics, Religion, Statesmanship, Baseball, Automobiling, Engineering, Architecture, Science, Mathematics, Speech, Philosophy —anything—everything you can think of is included in its range. No one can ever *know it all*, but one can *have it all* at his elbow for instant use in this remarkable book. It has cost over $1,450,000 to produce it—you may have it now at only 10c per day for a short time.

In these days of intense specialization in one particular branch of a subject or art, it is often impracticable for a man to master much more than his own profession or business. But no man wants to be in ignorance regarding *any* of the other great branches of human knowledge, and here, in this modern compendium, you may have the world's knowledge concentrated in a single volume. You may know in an instant—and know authoritatively—the exact "what, when and why" of any query which may arise in your business, professional or social life. You need it, your home needs it—your family, especially the children, will always benefit by its use.

Besides its exact scientific record of fundamental truths in various branches of knowledge, this surprizing volume will elicit the wonder and admiration of your children and family for its pictures and explanations of the wonders and marvels of the land, the sea, the sky, and of man's handiwork as witnessed in the world's progress. If your children could get the habit of referring to this volume, they would reach maturity liberally grounded in the world's knowledge. It is the world's greatest book of reference for the home, the office, the school.

Leaders in American Life and Institutions Praise It Unstintedly

The STANDARD DICTIONARY has received the unqualified endorsement of hundreds of leaders of thought and action all over the globe. A great army of the nation's leading men have already exprest their highest respect and admiration for this wonderful book. Among hundreds who praise it and recommend its use are: Andrew Carnegie, Cardinal Gibbons, Hudson Maxim, Brander Matthews, U. S. Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, W. H. P. Faunce, S. Parkes Cadman, George Barr McCutcheon, George Ade, John Wanamaker, Elbert H. Gary, Jack London, Samuel Gompers, Archbishop Ireland, etc.

***John Wanamaker,** Famous Merchant:*—"Artistic, complete, and of unrivalled excellence."

United States Commissioner of Education, Philander P. Claxton:—"This great work can not fail to be a distinct contribution to English scholarship."

***Jack London,** the Popular American Author:*—"I am convinced that your new unabridged is the best kit of tools I possess in my library."

Some Interesting Facts About this Wonder Book

Over 380 editors and specialists were employed in its compilation and it took almost four years to complete.

It cost over $1,450,000 to produce—most expensive book published.

It defines over 450,000 living vocabulary terms, thousands more than any other dictionary. Nearly 3000 pages.

It is the *only* Dictionary having all of the information within its pages in one alphabetical order—an immense time-saving feature.

The *only* dictionary that gives exact information and dates of events under the heading of history, biography, and geography.

The *only* Dictionary that includes, wherever possible, specimens of celebrated paintings from the brushes of the world's greatest artists.

The *only* Dictionary that gives 7,500 separate LISTS of Synonyms, and discussions of more than 23,500 synonymous terms.

The *only* Dictionary that gives Antonyms. Nearly 5,000 of these are given.

Contains 32,000 illustrative *quotations*, and is the *only* Dictionary giving the author, work, volume and page, for immediate reference to the author's spelling and use of the word.

The *only* Dictionary that presents a Consensus of Correct Pronunciation by the decisions of a Committee of Twenty-five Experts from the leading educational institutions of the English-speaking world.

Contains the Text-Book Key. Each word is respelled twice for pronunciation, *First*, in the New Scientific Alphabet; *second*, in the *text-book key*.

In its making the active cooperation of the United States Government was secured through authoritative assistance rendered by the Secretaries of its great Departments or by the Departments themselves.

The *only* Dictionary that contains rules governing grammatical and rhetorical construction.

The *only* Dictionary that makes a point of systematically correcting the common errors of speech.

Latest official census of the populations of the world.

All universities and colleges located.

Contains over 7,000 definitive pictorial illustrations.

The New Standard contains exact dates of births and deaths of prominent persons.

The New Standard contains sixty full-page illustrations, some in over forty colors.

The Funk & Wagnalls

New Standard Dictionary

IT IS MORE THAN 100 DICTIONARIES IN 1

Covers the Following Subjects and Many More Besides

Agriculture	Literature
Anatomy	Mathematics
Anthropology	Medicine
Bee-Keeping	Militarism
Archeology	Mining
Architecture	Motor Boating
Art	Motoring
Astronomy	Music
Aviation	Naval and Nautical Terms
Baseball	Numismatics
Bibliology	Optics
Biography	Osteopathy
Biology	Pedagogy
Botany	Philosophy
Ceramics	Psychology
Chemistry	Photography
Chess	Phrenology
Commerce	Physical Culture
Decoration	Poetry
Engineering	Poultry
Economics	Printing
Electricity	Railroading
Entomology	Socialism
Explosives	Sociology
Finance	Sports
Football	Tennis
Foreign Words and Phrases	Theatrical Terms
Geography	Theosophy
Geology	Union Labor
Golf	War Words
Hebrew and Jewish Terms	Wireless Telegraphy
History	Yachting
Insurance	Zoology
Irrigation	
Labor	
Law	

Persons, a Dictionary of Foreign Phrases, a Dictionary of Scripture Names, a Dictionary of Abbreviations and Contractions, a Dictionary of Errors in English, a Dictionary of Signs and Symbols, etc., and a History of the World.

Over 3,000 Large Quarto Pages—over 60 Full-Page Illustrations—More Than 7,000 Text Illustrations—450,000 Vocabulary Terms, thousands more than any other dictionary—380 Editors and Specialists—533 Readers for Quotations—32,000 Illustrative Quotations—28,500 Synonyms and Antonyms—31,000 Historic Events Chronologically Arranged—65,000 Proper Names—One Vocabulary Order—Latest Census Statistics

Yours For Only 10c a Day

Most Authoritative Dictionary

Six months after publication 75,000 copies had been sold; it is the dependable authority in all branches of the United States Government, in Courts of Law, in the leading Universities and Colleges and in the Public Schools. In Commercial life the NEW Standard is popularly recognized as the *one* dictionary that never fails.

Only 10c per Day

$3.00 per month makes this De Luxe Volume yours. It cost us millions—you may have it, in its finest binding, for only 10c a day—$3.00 per month. $35.00 in all. See below.

A Necessary Work

in every home and office because it is not merely a "word-book," but a repository of practically all human knowledge; there is scarcely a question that can be asked that this wonderful volume will not answer instantly, satisfyingly, authoritatively. It presents the consensus of the world's scholarship. It embraces a Dictionary of Authors, a Geographical Gazetteer, a Dictionary of Noted

No Money In Advance

We will place this book in your home or office for inspection without the payment by you of a dollar in advance. So confident are we that it will live up to every promise that we make for it, that if you merely sign and send us the coupon herewith we will send the book at our expense for your examination. If it is not satisfactory, you may return it at our expense. If you find that it will be as great a help to you as it has already been to thousands of busy Americans and that you wish to retain it, you may send us $3.00 as a first payment and $3.00 a month thereafter until $35.00 in all have been paid.

Superb Limp Morocco Binding—Bible Paper

For the price quoted above you will receive the finest edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY published. It is printed on genuine Bible paper, and bound in full flexible limp levant morocco leather. Sign and send coupon below and at least have the pleasure of examining this superb example of the book-maker's art.

Free Inspection Privilege Coupon—The Funk & Wagnalls Unabridged New Standard Dictionary

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY L.D. 1-22-16
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Please send me for free examination, charges prepaid, one copy of the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary in one volume, Bible Paper, bound in Full Flexible Limp Levant Leather (acid free). If the book is unsatisfactory, I may return it within ten days. If I keep it, I agree to pay $3.00 as a first payment and $3.00 each month thereafter until $35.00 in all have been paid.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... *State*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VIOLA ALLEN: Heaven's will be done! But what if he bear it not hither?

SALVINI (*raising his sword on high*): Questa padre nouvello bella donna trovatore. Signora! Che la mezza?

VIOLA ALLEN: Yes, my lord.

SALVINI: Si?

VIOLA ALLEN: Yes.

SALVINI (*approvingly*): Si.

(*Exeunt.*)

SILHOUETTING FOR THE MOVIES

THAT precocious child of photography, the moving picture, shows an admirable sense of filial duty. At the zenith of its popularity, when it might monopolize the world's attention, it turns about instead and seeks out old Grandma Silhouette, with whom to share its triumph. Such is the news sponsored by the publicity department of the Paramount Picture Company. Already under way is the silhouette movie, created, it is claimed, by several members of New York's Greenwich Village, who, at their studios in Washington Mews, have been turning out most elaborate scenarios of shadow drama. The first production was "Inbad, the Sailor," of which the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* gives us a brief sketch:

The story, which has the proper "Arabian Nights" flavor, depicts a sailor wrecked on a desert isle with only a monkey for a companion and a bottle of tabasco sauce for comfort. But the writer produces the inevitable mystery in the shape of a genie's chest, in which is found a wishing-ring. The sailor has four wishes, one of which turns the monkey into a human companion —a sort of man Friday—and another whisks the two off on a magic carpet to the Orient in search of adventure.

As the two men tumble into the scene before the gates of Bagdad they are taken prisoners and are borne off to the Sultan, who, learning of the wishing-ring, decides to commute a sentence of death to a life of happiness and ease, providing they find a rare pearl stolen by a dragon in the mountain. As a reward the Sultan promises the sailor his daughter, a beautiful princess, for his wife.

With such a prize in view the sailor sets off with his companion to search for the pearl. They find the dragon, and just as he is about to attack them they pour the tabasco sauce down his throat and he coughs up the pearl. As they flee with the gem they look back to see the monster being consumed by fire from the burning condiment. Seeking the Sultan to claim the reward, the sailor discovers the supposed beautiful princess to be an unprepossessing old woman; so, turning his companion back into a monkey, he sets sail on the magic carpet for New York, intending to dispose of the pearl. He takes it to a pawnshop, only to find the gem is a counterfeit and is worth only thirty cents.

Still Hope.—"What has become of the candidate who used to have his photo taken beside a load of hay?"

"He may be a little out of date. However, no candidate has as yet mustered up the nerve to have his photo taken beside a stock-ticker."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

What Standardization Means to Automobile Buyers

IT means VALUE—the utmost in efficiency per dollar of cost. Just to the extent that a car is standardized does the buyer's dollar approach the maximum of purchasing power.

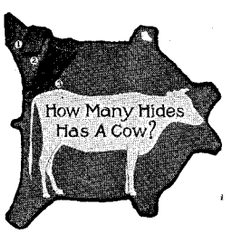
Standardization means definite, proved quality, known manufacturing costs and reduced selling costs.

Of the million autos that will be sold in 1916, 75% will be standardized cars selling for less than $1000.00 each. This remarkable American achievement is the result of standardizing motors, starters, carburetors, speedometers, ignition and lighting systems, transmissions, differentials, tires, wheels, axles, rims, bearings, etc.

Finally the upholstery has been standardized by the almost universal adoption of

Rayntite Fabrikoid top material, single or double texture, is guaranteed one year against leaking, but built to last the life of the car.

Craftsman Fabrikoid, the artistic and durable upholstery material for furniture and home decoration is sold by the yard in leading department stores.



DU PONT FABRIKOID
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

MOTOR QUALITY

40% of all 1915 cars sold were upholstered in this proved, guaranteed material, and in 1916 the total will be nearly 60%.

Fabrikoid is the only standardized automobile upholstery. It wears better than coated splits (commonly sold as "genuine leather") and has the artistic appearance and luxurious comfort of the best leather.

To get the most for your money, buy a standardized car.

DuPont Fabrikoid Company, Wilmington, Del.
Factory, Newburgh, N. Y.
CANADIAN FACTORY AND OFFICE, TORONTO

WHAT 15c WILL DO

The little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring you the **Pathfinder** for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; a paper that gives all the news of the world and that tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 22d year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends.

The Pathfinder, 36 Douglas St., Washington, D. C.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

PATENTS

Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. **VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.**

Every Married Couple

and all who contemplate marriage
SHOULD OWN
this complete informative book
"The Science of a New Life"
By JOHN COWAN, M.D.

Unfolds the secrets of married happiness, so often revealed too late! It contains 29 chapters including: Marriage and Its Advantages. Age at Which to Marry. Law of Choice. Love Analysed. Qualities One Should Avoid in Choosing. Anatomy of Reproduction. Amativeness: Continence. Children. Genius. Conception. Pregnancy. Confinement. TWILIGHT SLEEP. Nursing. Sterility. How a Happy Married Life is Secured. Special Edition. Price $2. postpaid. Descriptive circular giving full and complete table of contents mailed FREE.

J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., 57-1 Rose Street New York City

Queen Wilhelmina and her Daughter

THE PRIVATE LIVES OF KINGS AND QUEENS are most entertainingly treated of in a book of peculiar significance,

The Royal Marriage Market of Europe

by Princess Catherine Radziwill, for years a member of European courts. It tells of the romances and love tragedies of the Hohenzollerns, the Romanoffs, the Hapsburgs, and the other great reigning houses, and lets in a flood of light upon the family connections and alliances that are such important factors in the destinies of nations. An absorbingly interesting book that will make clear many of the motives behind Old World politics.

"Sheds new light from different angles upon conditions leading to the great war."—*Argonaut*, San Francisco.

"Racy and informal. . . . Relates a large amount of court gossip and hints at even greater scandals."
—*Evening Transcript*, Boston.

Large 8vo. Cloth, Illustrated. $2.00; *by mail*, $2.16
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

You Can Live Longer, Do More Be Healthier and Happier

by conforming to the rules of modern hygiene

HOW TO LIVE

by Professor Irving Fisher and Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D., of The Life Extension Institute, with a Foreword by William Howard Taft, points out the way to rational living along scientific lines. It will add years to your life if faithfully followed.

"Every man and woman in the United States who desires to be healthy and to live long should be familiar with its contents."—*Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky.*

"The latest and best presentation of individual hygiene and that care of the personal and family health that is the most necessary duty."—*Evening News, Buffalo.*

12mo, Cloth, $1.00; by mail $1.12
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Enrich Your Mind

With These Wonderful Volumes!

Read in These Books of the Marvels and Wonders of The World—The Earth—The Sea—The Sky, etc.

Written in Popular Form by Famous Authorities for the Great General Public

The Story of Our Planet

By **T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., LL.D.,** Professor of Geology in University College, London.

A work of the highest worth and the most compelling human interest. A big, beautifully illustrated book which aims to give you and me and the average every-day man the wonderful story of the planet we live upon, and exact interesting knowledge concerning the amazing things of nature as manifested in the earth. Large octavo, cloth; over 600 pages.

$2.75 net; average carriage charges, 20c.

The Story of The Heavens

By **Sir Robert S. Ball, M.A., LL.D.,** Late Director of the Cambridge Observatory, President Royal Astronomical Society, and generally known as the greatest astronomer of modern times.

Sir Robert would initiate the general public into the mysteries of the heavens. He tells a wondrous story of boundless interest about things of exquisite beauty. A reading of the work leads to the contemplation of grand phenomena in nature, and great achievements of human genius. Large octavo, cloth; profusely illustrated; 580 pages.

$3.50 net; average carriage charges, 20c.

The Story of The Sun

By **Sir Robert S. Ball M.A., LL.D.**

A great and interesting story of the Sun—The Solar System—Distance of Sun—Transit of Venus—Velocity of Light—Mass of the Sun—Eclipses—Sun-Spots—Solar Prominences—Solar Corona—Mechanical Theory of Heat—The Seasons, Past and Present, etc., etc. Large octavo, cloth; 384 pages.

$2.50 net; average carriage charges, 16c.

Warships and Their Story

By **R. A. Fletcher**

A fascinating story of the growth of the warship from the primitive craft of our savage ancestors to the marvellous fighting machines of the present day. Large octavo, cloth; profusely illustrated,

$5.00 net; average carriage charges, 20c.

The Sea and Its Story

From the Viking Ship to the Submarine

By **Captain Frank H. Shaw and Ernest H. Robinson.**

A great big book full of everything interesting about the sea, from lighthouse building to a passenger's life on an ocean liner. Famous wrecks, sea divers, sea battles, fires, etc., are described and pictured in a luminous panorama. Large octavo, cloth, almost 500 pages.

$3.50 net; average carriage charges, 28c.

Motor-Cars and Their Story

By **Frederick A. Talbot**

This is not a manual. The author's object has been to describe in a popular manner, and free from technicalities, the amazing romance of the motor-car since its inception, and particularly the great feats—novel and ingenious applications, etc.—of the automobile. A big, beautiful book, almost three inches thick; profusely illustrated. Large octavo, cloth; 368 pages.

$6.00 net; average carriage charges, 24c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue New York, N. Y.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Not Observed?—Somebody ought to call attention to the public-library sign, "Only low talk is permitted here."—*Boston Globe.*

Untactful.—One thing that the British public has made up its mind to: There will be no equestrian statue of George V.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

A British Fordjoke.—"If Mr. Henry Ford had succeeded in his peace-making campaign he would have been a *deus ex machina* indeed."—*London Globe.*

Even Up.—PESSIMIST—"You haven't had all that you wanted in life, have you?"

OPTIMIST—"No; but I haven't had all that I didn't want, either."—*Brooklyn Life.*

An Old Friend.—SENTRY—"Halt! Who goes there?"

VOICE—"Chaplain."

SENTRY—"Pass, Charlie; all's well."—*Boston Transcript.*

Yes, Indeed.—"The bride is a pleasing young woman well known in Beardstown's younger social set, and enjoys the acquaintance of every one who knows her."—*Beardstown Illinoian-Star.*

Romance vs. Realism.—"How did Jack come to break with Miss Sweetleigh? He used to say that she was as good as gold."

"Yes, but you see he's got acquainted with a girl who has gold."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mixed Blessing.—"I don't like to have my husband prop up a newspaper at the breakfast-table. Do you?"

"Oh, I don't know. It keeps the grapefruit from spattering as far as it otherwise might."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Higher Technique.—"In the old days, the main element of a soldier was to know how to act under fire."

"And nowadays, in addition, he is supposed to know how to act under water, in the earth, and without air."—*Puck.*

Unavoidable.—"Some of our cannon are disappearing," remarked the Lieutenant.

"Well, things will disappear when you have careless help," responded the lady who was going over the fort. "I find that a great trouble about keeping house."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Ingenious Uncle.—"My married sister quite often leaves her three small boys for me to love, honor, and obey while she goes shopping," related the bachelor. "It is not so much of a task as you might imagine, either. Among other things the little lads are passionately fond of attaching tin cans to dogs' tails. I keep a larger boy employed to provide the necessary material. Some days he appears with as many as sixteen dogs and cans, and my nephews have a delightful function. The eldest has evolved a plan for tin-canning ten dogs at one time and letting them all off together. The result is everything that he or anybody else could ask. It is very easy to keep children amused if you only know how."—*Kansas City Star.*

Almost $3,000,000,000 Spent by American Women

That vast sum—three billion dollars—is the estimated amount spent annually for the upkeep of the ten million or more homes in the United States.

Most of this money is expended by women.

Does this not prove the great importance of training our girls and young women in the value and right use of money?

A first aid in this direction is the 350-page, illustrated book by T. D. MacGregor, the well known business writer.

"THE BOOK OF THRIFT"

Why and How to Save and What to Do With Your Savings

Its twenty chapters contain exactly the information that every woman ought to have about money matters and it is written in such simple and interesting language that it has absolutely none of the heaviness that usually characterizes works of a financial nature.

The high school girl, the college woman, the newly-wed bride, the experienced housewife, the club woman, the church or social welfare worker, the unmarried woman, or the widow with insurance money or other funds to invest—in fact, every woman who handles any money whatever will find this big one-dollar book an invaluable aid to economy and safety in personal, domestic or organization finances.

As a source of sound advice and practical suggestion in money matters for everybody who needs this kind of help, "The Book of Thrift" has no equal. The chapters on "Women and Money", "Household Efficiency", "Essentials of Safe Investment" and "The Get-Rich-Quick Folly" are especially helpful to women, and there are sixteen other chapters.

Large 12mo. 350 pages, 70 illustrations, $1.00; by mail, $1.12

At All Bookstores or

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Dept. 540 New York City

PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

By Paul Dubois, M.D. Based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practice in this branch of medical skill. 8vo, 471 pages. Copious index. Cloth, $3.00, *net;* by mail, $3.25. Half-leather, $4.50, *net;* by mail, $4.75.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Do You Believe That ?

"Our Whole System of Society is Rotten From Top to Bottom and the Social Environment is the Worst That the World has Ever Seen"?

So said our greatest scientist—co-discoverer with Charles Darwin of the theory of evolution—

in his new book

Social Environment and Moral Progress

By DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE

Author of "Darwinism," "Man's Place in the Universe," Etc.

"One of the most fruitful and suggestive of recent works. It is a study on the one hand of the moral character and intellectual capacity of man, and upon the other of modern society as affecting man's moral and intellectual progress...A remarkably stimulating examination of the life of mankind."—*The Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican.*

"He recalls to our minds, with stinging, uncontrovertible logic, all the social, political, and economic wrongs and injustices from which we suffer today. After treating of morality in general, and of character as a permanent attribute of humanity, he devotes a chapter to environment during the nineteenth century, tracing the gradual urbanization of life in civilized countries, the drift from country to crowded city, and all the ills of 'hectic industrialism'."—*Review of Reviews.*

"His book is bound to be an epoch making one, a towering landmark in a vast expanse of literature upon this burning subject."—*Record of Christian Work.*

"The author's position as co-discoverer with Darwin of one of the most momentous theories in the history of thought, his venerable age, his wide scientific knowledge, and deep philosophic insight, lend to his utterances an authority such as could be claimed by *no other living writer*....It comes with an authority too high to be impugned; it conveys a message of too grave import to be ignored. Not to read and earnestly ponder such a message is little short of a sin against the future."—*The Dial.*

12mo, Cloth. 181 pp. $1.25 net; by mail, $1.33

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Avenue - - New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Endless.—"Paw, what's the longest period of time?"

"From one pay-day to the next."—*Buffalo Express.*

Nothing to Fear.—"They say George has brain fever."

"Fat chance. Can an angle-worm have water on the knee?"—*Carnegie Puppet.*

Historical. — TEACHER — "What did Cæsar exclaim when Brutus stabbed him?"

BRIGHT BOY—"Ouch!"—*Chicago Herald.*

Dark Days Ahead.—"Hey, Moike, and phwat do ye t'ink of these new sanitary drinkin'-cups?"

"Sure, Pat, and soon we'll have to spit on our hands wid an eye-dropper!"—*University of Michigan Gargoyle.*

No Friends Below.—MRS. A.—"Let's go and see that new medium. She claims that she can call up any spirit you desire."

MRS. B.—"Thanks! I have no desire to communicate with spirits that have to be called up."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Subtler Gallantry.—"Before we were married, you used to send around a dozen roses every week," said she.

"Roses are easy," replied he. "This week I'm going to send around two tons of coal and a rib-roast."—*Washington Star.*

Thoughtful Providence.—BACON—"The giraffe is said to be the only animal in nature that is entirely dumb, not being able to express itself by any sound."

EGBERT—"It's just as well, for if it could speak it would talk over everybody's head."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Grateful Testimony.—Why have insomnia? Cure it by correspondence.

"I've often thought," reads the indorsement signed by John Mitchell, "if I could have had the opportunity of a course in the I. C. S. when a boy, it would have saved me many a sleepless night."—*New York Tribune.*

Suspected Her.—The Smith family, who resided in an interior city, had one of those maids of the invariably heavy hand. Not long ago, the town experienced a slight shock of earthquake. Pictures were thrown down, furniture and crockery rattled about. During the tumult, the mistress went to the head of the basement-stairs and called out in a patient, forbearing tone:

"Well, Lizzie, what are you doing now?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

Too Good.—When General Beck was a young lawyer a man was arraigned for murder and had no counsel.

"Mr. Beck," said the presiding judge, "take the prisoner into that room at the rear of the court, hear his story, and give him the best advice you can."

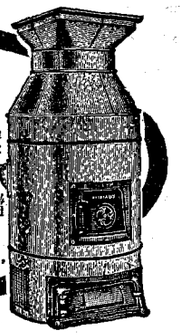
Accordingly Beck disappeared with the prisoner, and in half an hour's time returned into court—alone.

"Where is the prisoner?" asked the judge.

"Well," replied Beck, slowly, "I heard his story, and then I gave him the best advice I could. I said: 'Prisoner, if I were you I'd get out of that window and make tracks.' He slid down the water-pipe, and the last I saw of him he was getting over a stone wall half a mile away."—*Tit-Bits.*

Save Money, Room and Fuel

Kalamazoo Pipeless One Register Furnace



SET in cellar—connect with big register set in floor of one of main rooms—heats the whole house with forced warm air—easy to set up—no pipes to fit except smoke pipe.

Free Trial—Cash or Easy Payments

Write at once for manufacturer's factory price. *We pay freight and ship within 24 hours.* If you prefer a pipe furnace we shall be glad to make up plans *free* and quote prices. Write today and **ask for Furnace Catalog No. 975**

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Manufacturers, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

300,000 families using Kalamazoo Stoves, Ranges, Gas Stoves, Furnaces, White Enameled Metal Kitchen Cabinets and Tables.
4 catalogs—say which you want.

We Pay Freight

A Kalamazoo (Trade Mark Registered) **Direct to You**

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." **RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.**

Dr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's. *250-page catalogue free. Please address*

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 71, Springfield, Mass.

Hartford Policies Buried in a Keg at Midnight

After the conflagration that swept Charleston, S. C., during the Civil War in 1861, the policy holders in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company despaired of collecting their claims against an "enemy" corporation. Proofs of loss could not be forwarded through the battle lines, and the Company was under no legal obligation to pay.

"Give me your papers," said the Hartford's local agent. "I will take care of them and you will get your money." The documents, together with other valuables, were placed in a keg and buried at midnight in the middle of a large field which was afterwards ploughed over. There they remained until the end of the war, when they were forwarded to Hartford and the claims promptly paid. This is the motive back of the

INSURANCE SERVICE OF THE TWO HARTFORDS

For over a century the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, through war, panic and disaster, has met every honest obligation fully and fairly. As a result it writes today more fire insurance than any other company in the United States.

The Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company in the field of casualty and bonding insurance is noted for the same prompt, fair treatment of its policy holders for which the parent company is famous.

The two companies, between them, write practically every form of insurance but life insurance.

Check on the coupon below any form of insurance in which you may be interested. Mail it to us and we will send you full information.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co.
Hartford, Conn.

COUPON—CHECK—TEAR OFF—MAIL

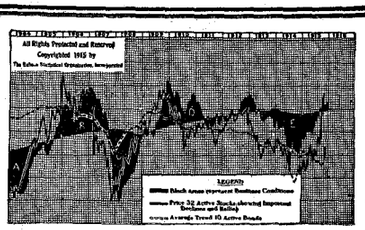
Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department D-1) 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:

Please send information on the kind of insurance checked to the name and address written on margin of coupon.

☐ Fire	☐ Motor Cycle	☐ Tornado	☐ Sprinkler Leakage
☐ Accident	☐ Burglary	☐ Hail	☐ Marine
☐ Health	☐ Employer's Liability	☐ Golfer's Policy	☐ Breeders and Exhibitors
☐ Auto Liability	☐ Workmen's Compensation	☐ Parcel Post	☐ Teaming
☐ Auto Collision	☐ Bonding	☐ Rent	☐ Salesmen's Samples
☐ Auto Theft	☐ Elevator	☐ Merchandise in Transit	☐ Registered Mail
☐ Auto Fire	☐ Plate Glass	☐ Live Stock Transit	☐ Use and Occupancy
☐ Baggage	☐ Race Horse	☐ Live Stock	☐ Explosion

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Shall I Sell?

In times like these, when the market is uncertain, Babson Service will keep you reliably informed on investment securities.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

Particulars sent free. Write to Department G-4-13 of the

Babson Statistical Organization
Executive Block Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of its Character in U. S.

$70,000,000 of the Bonds of Our Country
Sold by Us Without the Loss of a Dollar to Customers
Government, State, City, and County Treasurers accept this class of Bonds to protect Public Funds. Put **Your Savings** in the safest of investments. Yield 4 to 6%. Free from income tax. *Write for Booklet F, "Bonds of Our Country"—FREE.*
New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. 6, Columbus, Ohio

8% EIGHT PER CENT 8%
First Mortgage Loans
The following is one of the *many of our First Mortgages recommended by a bank:*

Amount	Valuation	Time		Insurance
$600	$2,250	3 Years	8%	$1,500

New 5-room modern plastered dwelling, fireproof roof, well located section, Miami, Fla. Actual value more than three times loan desired.
Miller Service includes: Collection interest; payment taxes, renewal fire ins. policies; loan nets lender 8%. *Write for particulars of this and other loans earning eight per cent with safety.*
G. L. MILLER & CO., Inc., Miami Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Miami, Florida

6% NET
For 36 years we have been paying our customers the *highest returns consistent with conservative* methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.
PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

First Mortgages on Oregon
Washington & Idaho Farms conservatively worth three times the amount loaned will net you 6%. Write for list.
Devereaux Mortgage Co. 604 CONCORD BUILDING PORTLAND OREGON

7% If you wish an absolutely safe investment paying 3½% every six months, write us for further particulars.
Reliance Homestead Association, New Orleans, La.

7% SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES
The demand in unsettled times for good first mortgages indicates their unusual stability. *First mortgages do not shrink in value—they are* usually on property worth three times the money loaned. We have loaned over $1,000,000 and not a single cent lost to any investor or a single foreclosure sale made. Write for booklet describing methods, and list of loans from $300 to $10,000.
AURELIUS-SWANSON CO.
31 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

OKLAHOMA 6% NET MORTGAGES
INCREASE YOUR INCOME
Others buy them. Safe, and more interest than the 3% or 4% savings banks pay. Better get posted.
WRITE FOR NEW LIST NO. 574 AND FREE BOOKLET.
OKLAHOMA FARM MORTGAGE CO. (INC.)
Oklahoma City, U. S. A.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HOW A BUSINESS MAN MAY INVEST $10,000

A CORRESPONDENT having written to *The Magazine of Wall Street* for advice as to the best manner in which to invest ten thousand dollars, keeping in mind the greatest yield consistent with a reasonable amount of security as to principal, the question is declared by the editor to be typical of many which it is called upon to answer for investors who are not satisfied with a nominal rate of interest—that is, with such interest as savings-banks or gilt-edge bonds return, the same being from 3½ to 4½ or 5 per cent.—but who are willing to "sacrifice something of excessive margins of safety for larger yields." In case this investment of ten thousand dollars is to be for a business man engaged in a successful enterprise, a small percentage of risk could, the writer says, be allowed. But in taking something of a risk the danger would be less, provided the investment were diversified—that is, if the $10,000 were invested not in a few kinds of securities, but in many. The editor says that at least $5,000 should be put into "high-grade bonds" which have a ready market and the price of which is unlikely to be much depressed even in periods of liquidation. Many bonds meet these requirements, and some now yield as much as 5 per cent. Among these are named the following:

Interborough Rapid Transit 5's.
Central Leather 5's.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5's.
New York Central convertible 6's.
Southern Pacific convertible 5's.
Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 4½'s.
Kansas City Southern 5's.

Of the other $5,000, the editor says $3,000 could be invested in industrial preferred stocks, while the remaining $2,000 could be put into "more speculative issues with the idea of increasing the principal rather than for income-purposes." He also has a word to say as to mining stocks and railroad stocks:

"Industrial preferred stocks give a very substantial return on the investment, and there are many whose dividends are very secure. The following stocks at present prices yield well over 6 per cent. on the investment:

American Locomotive pfd.
American Smelting & Refining pfd.
Baldwin Locomotive pfd.
Central Leather pfd.
Pierre Lorillard pfd.
Pressed Steel Car pfd.
Studebaker pfd.

"The following securities have good probabilities of appreciating in value:

S. S. Kresge, United Cigar Stores.
American Coal Products.
Emerson Phonograph.
Cramp Shipbuilding.
International Nickel.

"Some mining stocks of promise are:

Alaska Gold.
Granby Consolidated.
Ray Consolidated.
Mines Company of America.
Magma Copper.
Tonopah Extension.

"Among the railroads might be mentioned:

New York Central.
Atchison.
Southern Pacific.
Erie 1st pfd.

"Of course the purchase of all this above list of stocks is not recommended. Three *or four should be picked out.* While it involves a little more trouble to scatter the investment among so many securities, it is the safer policy to pursue. There is no such thing as an absolutely safe investment, but if any unforeseen unfavorable developments should happen to any one of these companies the loss would be small and probably more than balanced by appreciation in the value of the other holdings."

AFTER THE WAR, WHAT?

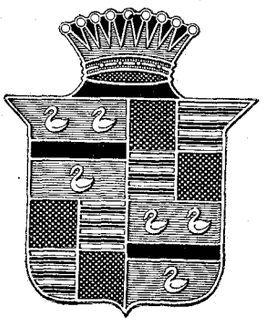
John Moody in the December 30 issue of his *Investor's Service* takes "a glimpse at the future," in which he says in part:

"It is undoubtedly a fact that, regardless of the final outcome of the European conflict, the United States is entering a distinctly new and vastly larger sphere in its relations with the civilized world. Men may not as yet recognize it, but her financial and commercial opportunities for the future are simply staggering in immensity. Already, as a result of the conditions brought about by the war, New York has become the world's money-market; already the export trade of America has risen to extraordinary proportions, while that of the rest of the world has stood still or distinctly declined; prosperity of a new and far-reaching kind is raising its head all over this broad land, while European nations, one and all, are rapidly impoverishing themselves in the most costly and sanguinary war ever known in the history of the world. How far this tendency will go forward; to what extent America will stride ahead while the nations of Europe stand still or undergo still further setbacks, depends to large extent, of course, on the length of the war. A prompt ending of the war would naturally make a change in this prediction. But every indication worth while points to a continuance of the conflict for at least a year to come.

"I still hold to the view I exprest in my letter of a year ago on this very question of 'what will happen after the war is over.' At that time, apropos of this whole matter, I stated:

"'Demand for capital will not increase (in the aggregate) in Europe after the war, but will decline. It will decline absolutely, far more than will the supply. For this reason interest-rates will more likely fall to a low level and remain there for a long time, rather than rise or even hold at the relatively high levels existing during the actual hostilities while the governments are floating their big loans. A "demand for capital" means a producer whose market has so broadened that he can profitably borrow money to increase his producing capacity; or it means that his customers are buying so freely that he needs to carry a larger stock of goods. In short, it means, for business generally, an enlarged demand for goods. Now the direct effect of war is not to increase demand or buying-capacity, but rather to impoverish a country to such an extent that people everywhere buy less of everything. In consequence, producer, dealer, and transporter all have less to do, and because of this none of them need much or any new capital. Consequently, demand for capital falls flat and interest-rates range at low levels.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

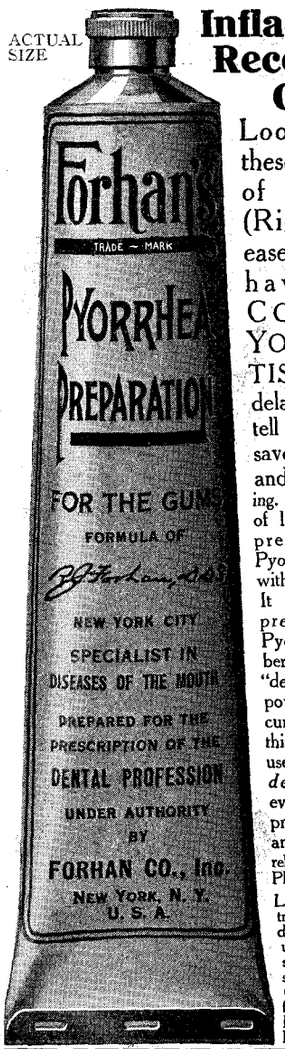


THE BEST REASON IN THE WORLD FOR BUYING A CADILLAC IS WHAT EVERYONE THINKS, AND SAYS, AND KNOWS ABOUT THE CADILLAC

Cadillac
Standard of the World

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ACTUAL SIZE



Inflamed, Receding GUMS—

Loose teeth—these are signs of Pyorrhea (Riggs' Disease). If you have them, CONSULT YOUR DENTIST without delay. He will tell you how to save your teeth and avoid suffering. The majority of leading dentists prescribe Forhan's Pyorrhea Preparation with their treatment. It is a standard prescription for Pyorrhea—remember that no ordinary "dentifrice" or "tooth powder" has any curative effect upon this condition. If used daily like a *dentifrice*, however, Forhan's will prevent Pyorrhea, and it gives prompt relief in most cases. Pleasant to the taste.

Large tube (as illustrated), 50c. If your druggist hasn't it, send us his name with 10c. stamps and we will send 5 trial tubes (enough for your family and friends). Forhan Co., 23-29 Elm St., New York.

DON'T CUT TONSILS, CURE THEM

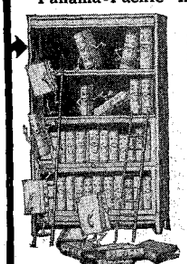
Cure Adenoids. Read How. Every Detail. Two Books, $3.00.
By Richard B. Faulkner, M.D. (Columbia University)
These books expose malpractice. Lawyers are buying them.
THE BLANCHARD COMPANY, Lock Box 445F, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Be Good to your Books

Protect them with a "Gunn"

YOU can start with one book section with top and base, at small cost, and add to it as you get more books. Doors are removable and non-binding; no ugly iron bands; easy to set up or take apart; practically dust-proof; superb workmanship.

Gunn Sectional Bookcases were awarded the Gold Medal (highest award) at the Panama-Pacific Industrial Exposition.



See the famous "Gunn" Sectional Bookcase at your dealer's or write us for free new catalog, illustrated in colors, showing Colonial, Mission, Sanitary, Clawfoot and Standard designs in mahogany and oak to harmonize with their surroundings. Prices lower than others.

THE GUNN Furniture Co. Grand Rapids MICH. 1810 Broadway

"'This theory is not only logical, but it is the direct teaching of past experience. Low money-rates prevail simply because the demand for the use of capital "slumps" more than does the supply. Absolutely the same factors tend to cause a fall in average commodity-prices. Demand and supply govern commodity-prices just as they govern the interest-rate. Prices and interest, broadly speaking, move together.

"'Thus we deduce from these facts that, barring the special demand for certain types of commodities brought about by the disturbed commercial relations existing during the war, there will be a downward movement in world commodity-prices for some time after hostilities are over. The "cost of living," which has been steadily rising the world over for a decade or more, is sure to decline sharply, once this war is brought to a close.'"

Mr. Moody notes as most extraordinary the fact that, in place of a steady stream of liquidation by foreigners of our stocks and bonds, there should have taken place already a wonderful revival in enterprise and industry, vast accumulations of capital, and a greatly enlarged capacity for absorption of investments at advancing prices. He says further:

"A year ago every one in New York was frightened over the possible effects of European liquidation of American investments; every banker constantly talked of the inevitable 'dumping' on the American markets of billions of dollars' worth of securities, and feared the consequences on American credit in general. But to-day this attitude has been reversed. People generally have awakened to the fact that nothing better can happen to America at present than to have every dollar of the foreign holdings of American issues returned to our shores. For months now we have been bidding for these securities; already we have probably taken back at least one-third of all Europe's holdings. It seems safe to say that, since the first of May, 1914 (there was a good deal of foreign selling for several months before the war opened—chiefly from Germany), at least $1,750,000,000 of American securities have, in one way or another, come back. And they are still coming back.

"But instead of this steady stream of liquidation sharply forcing down the average prices of American shares and bonds, prices have remained strong all through these months and some have decidedly advanced. For a time the insistent liquidation of large amounts of good American railroad bonds did cause declines in response to these sales, but these declines were not permanent nor far-reaching and in later months decided recoveries took place in nearly all cases. In railroad shares such as have been held very largely abroad, like Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Illinois Central, a strong undertone has prevailed right in the face of pressing sales from Berlin, London, Paris, and Amsterdam. These sales are being so steadily absorbed that they no longer disturb us seriously.

"If we turn to the American money-market, we find that the predictions of the average American observer of January last have in all cases been discredited. Call-money in Wall Street in recent months has ranged continuously around or below 2 per cent.; time-money is lower to-day than at any period since the opening of the year; commercial paper, which commanded a full 6 per cent. and in some cases 8 per cent. at the end of last December, is now averaging only 2¾ per cent. to 3¼ per cent. Such is the situation as we now find it. Probably no more far-reaching or dramatic revolution in finance and trade ever occurred in so short a space of time in the history of the world."

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

January 5.—Greatly delayed reports from France tell of an intense bombardment of the Germans north of the "Navarin farm" in the Champagne district, in the course of which several reservoirs of poison-gas are blown up. Northwest of Vailly, between Soissons and Reims, heavy damage to the German defenses is claimed. Berlin refers to the uninterrupted shelling of Lens and the defeat of a British aeroplane near Douai.

January 8.—The Allies report effective bombardment at Arras, Berry-au-Bac, and near Saint-Mihiel. Berlin reports bad weather and a small success at Hartmannsweilerkopf. French inhabitants of Nancy are terror-stricken at a three days' bombardment of that city by 15-inch guns.

January 9.—The French withdraw from Hirzstein, south of Hartmannsweilerkopf, with a loss of over 1,000 men, according to Berlin dispatches.

January 10.—In the Champagne district, a five-mile front east of Tahure is subjected to a determined German assault. The attack centers at Butte-de-Mesnil, where heavy artillery-firing has kept up for some days. Four concentric attacks are made, but are crippled by a deluge of French artillery-fire. Berlin claims the capture of an observation-post and several hundred yards of trenches, with machine guns, mine-throwers, and 423 prisoners.

January 11.—The German offensive in the Champagne district is declared by the French nearly to equal in intensity the Allied September drive, and it is claimed that three-fifths of the attacking Germans fell in the action. In the preliminary bombardment 400,000 German shells fell on the eight-mile front between La Courtine and Massiges. The German net gain is said to be 100 yards of French advance trenches. Allied artillery is active between the Avre and the Oise.

January 12.—A German ammunition-depot at Lille is blown up, killing and injuring many.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

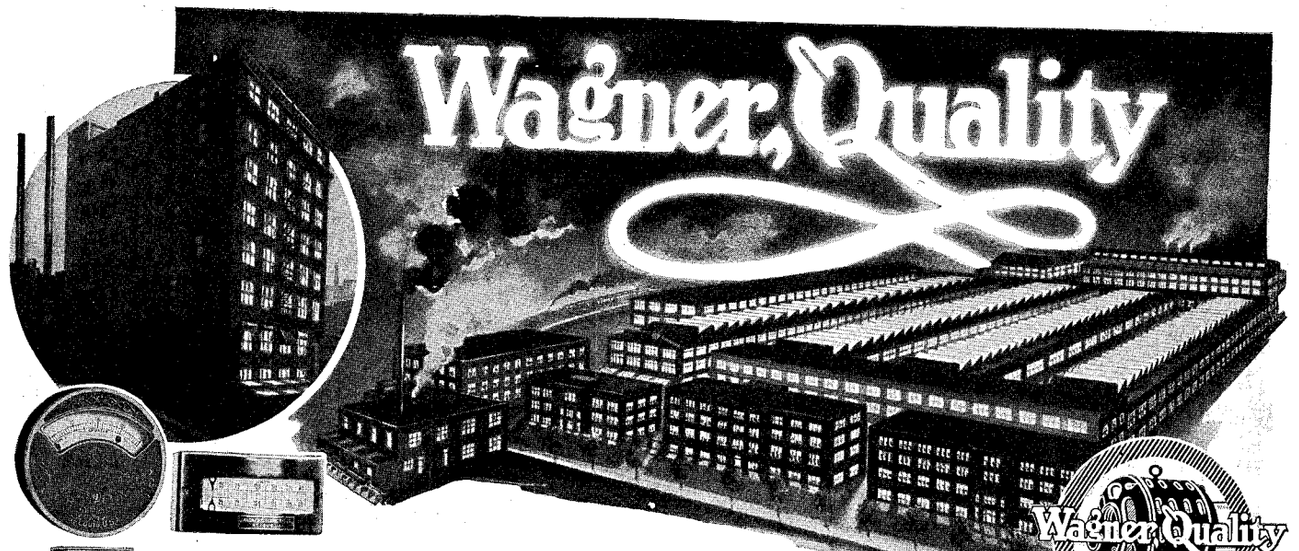
January 5.—Petrograd reports that on the extreme southern wing the Austrians are retiring their base from Czernowitz toward Kolomea. The fortifications about Czernowitz have been taken by storm, declares Petrograd, and the railroad communication with Kolomea is threatened. Vienna denies these reports.

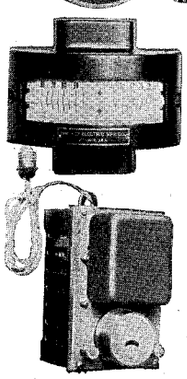
January 6.—Petrograd declares that for fifty hours 400 guns are concentrated on the Austrian positions at Czernowitz; German dispatches admit that the position within the defenses is critical. The town of Czartorysk and heights beyond are taken by the Russians. All Russian advances, it is noted, follow closely the railway-lines, owing to the necessities of the winter.

January 7.—Counter-attacks of the Austrians along the middle Strypa and to the northeast of Czernowitz are heavily repulsed, say the Russian official reports, the Russians making distinct gains and capturing over 1,300 prisoners and many guns.

January 8.—Two Austrian attempts to take Czartorysk are frustrated, with considerable loss, Petrograd claims. The Austrians still hold Czernowitz securely, but the Russian attack concentrates on Sadagora, to the north, where five roads

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED





WHEREVER electrical reputations are known, the Wagner Company is recognized as builders of the highest quality electrical apparatus.

Motors, both single phase and poly phase, transformers, converters, generators, rectifiers, and electrical instruments of precision, and the Wagner Starter for gasoline automobiles.

If you are interested in the service you will get out of electrical apparatus, investigate Wagner Quality. The nearest Wagner branch will gladly show you.

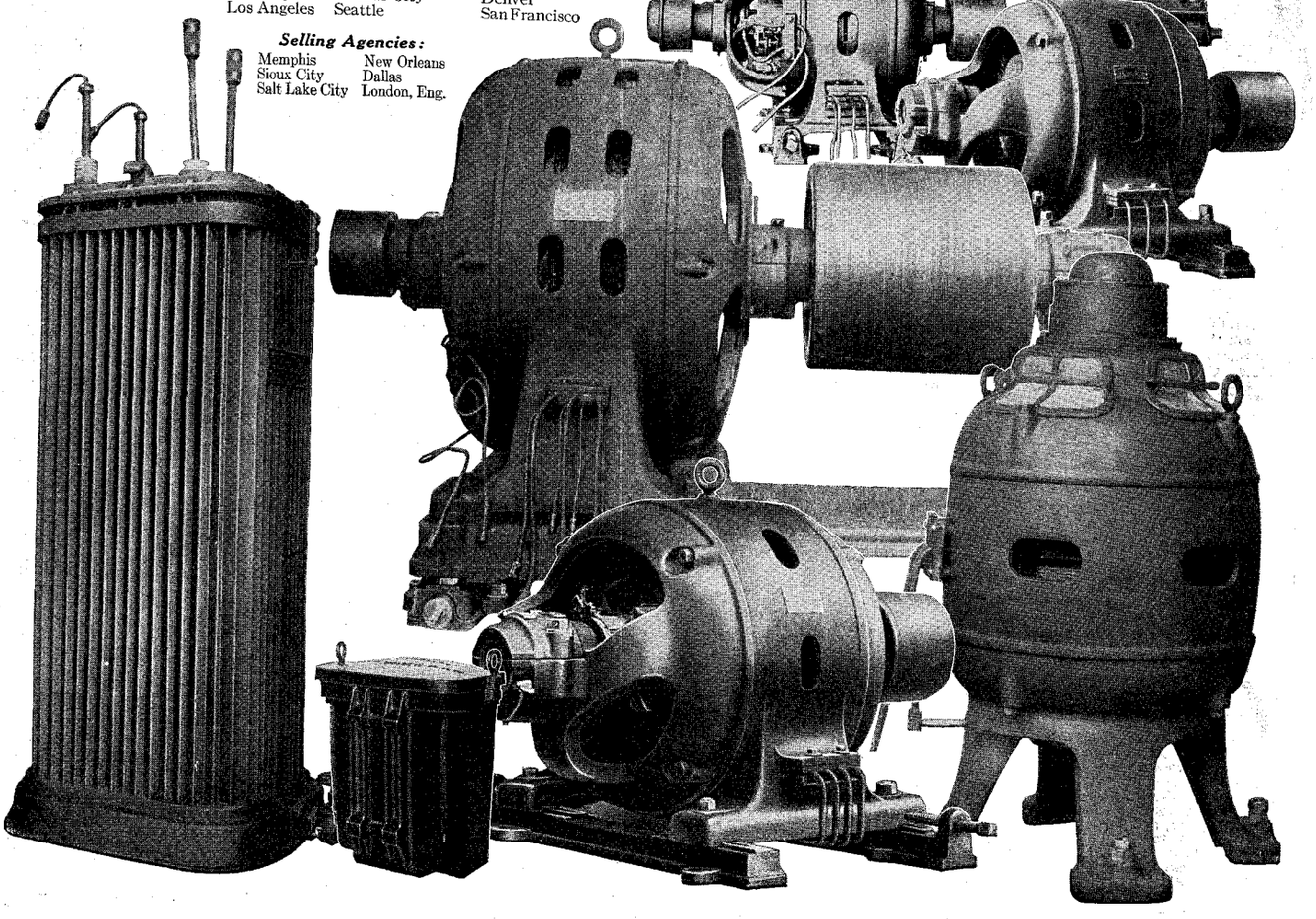
Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Factory Branches and Service Stations:

Boston	Springfield, Mass.	New York	Montreal
Philadelphia	Syracuse	Buffalo	Toronto
Pittsburgh	Cleveland	Toledo	
Cincinnati	Detroit	Chicago	
Milwaukee	St. Louis	St. Paul	
Minneapolis	Kansas City	Denver	
Los Angeles	Seattle	San Francisco	

Selling Agencies:

Memphis	New Orleans
Sioux City	Dallas
Salt Lake City	London, Eng.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The most graphic piece of fiction that has been written about the war," is what you will say after you read "The Parisian." This story came to us from Alden Brooks, an absolutely unknown author. It will remind you of one of Tolstoi's war stories written about the battle of Sebastopol. It will leave an impression that will last in your mind. Read it in the January 22d issue of

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
416 W. 13th St., New York City

That Boy of Yours

—IS HE A PAYING INVESTMENT? If you have done the square thing by him, his maintenance and education, up to 20 years of age, has cost you in CASH some $2000 to $2500. Is he a paying investment? Just one thing may wreck him as quickly as a big defalcation would wreck a bank. Yes, DRINK WILL DO IT. Prof. A. A. Hopkins makes all this clear on a Dollar and Cents basis in his new book "Profit and Loss in Man." *"A word in season"* may save you and your boy great sorrow and loss. Get this new, practical book. Read it!

12mo, cloth, $1.20 net; by mail, $1.30
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

CHILD TRAINING

A new book by **George W. Jacoby, M.D.,** *Fellow New York Academy of Medicine; Member American Neurological Association, New York Neurological Society, etc.* He tells things that thousands of people never stop to consider, and shows why parents, physicians and teachers should make it their purpose to thoroughly understand the important relation of the organs of the body to mental functions. "A splendid work that cannot fail to be of great assistance in training children." —*Medical World*, Philadelphia, Pa.

With 15 full-page illustrations.
Price $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.

A New Book for Parents Physicians Teachers Nurses

Funk & Wagnalls Company New York

Multiply Your LANGUAGE-POWER by HUNDREDS

We could go to almost any length in our enthusiasm for an adjective to properly describe the power of the Funk & Wagnalls NEW DESK STANDARD DICTIONARY to develop your ability to write and talk TO THE POINT! Some folks are worrying through on a *two horse-power* verbal capacity—others can speak and write at eight or ten horse-power, and some at about twenty. The synonym department of this wonderful new book will immediately place at your fingers' ends JUST THE RIGHT WORD with which to express a given idea or make a desired meaning clear. It will add power, and then MORE POWER, to your ability to speak and write clear, convincing English. It will put you in the high-speed, 60 horse-power class.

al-lay', 1 a-lē'; 2 ă-lā', *vt.* [AL-LAYED'; AL-LAY'ING.] **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. **2.** To lay to rest; pacify; calm. **3†.** To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [< A-[2] + AS. *lecgan*, lay.]

SYN.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquillize. To *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet*, or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

You Need This Handy New Desk Standard Dictionary

No handy abridged desk dictionary contains so much of ready value and absolute dependability to the busy man. Treats 80,000 words and phrases—has 1,200 illustrations. On your desk it will readily settle questions relating to spelling—pronunciation—correct English—American history—English History—Geography—Science—Biography—Literature, etc., etc. It is new and right-up-to-the-minute—witness such entries as Battle of the Marne, Razing of Louvain, Bombardment of Rheims, etc. Large octavo, cloth, $1.50 net; with thumb notch index, $1.80. Half-Leather, indexed, $2.25

Note the Careful Treatment of Synonyms and Antonyms

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York

converge. Farther north, in spite of heavy snowfall, the Russians have moved steadily on, until they now hold thirty-three miles of the east bank of the Strypa. Petrograd claims activities here to be nil, owing to the extreme exhaustion of the Austrians. A Budapest report declares the losses on both sides on this front to equal so far 175,000, or more than the total British loss in the whole Dardanelles campaign. This is said to be the bitterest and bloodiest campaign the war has yet known.

January 10.—Petrograd claims the Germans and Austrians to be falling back from their positions along the Strypa and in Bukowina, attempting, hampered by their wounded, to evacuate their great storehouses constructed at Vladimir-Volynskyi and Kovel.

TURKISH CAMPAIGNS

January 2.—It is learned that the main part of General Townshend's forces on the Irak Arabi front retreated a considerable distance down the Tigris, after the capture of and repulse from Ctesiphon, and that a detachment left at Kut-el-Amara have been executing practically a rear-guard action to insure the escape of these. General Nixon, in command of the 40,000 Anglo-Indians on the Irak front, is invalided home and succeeded by Lieutenant-General Sir Percy Henry Noel Lake.

January 5.—A British submarine makes its way through the Sea of Marmora into the Golden Horn and attacks a Turkish arsenal on the Pera shore.

January 8.—General Aylmer and British support for General Townshend's forces at Kut-el-Amara, two days out from their base at Imam Alligarbi, engage three Turkish divisions sent to cut them off. They are engaged on both sides of the Tigris at Sheik Saad. General Aylmer's report claims eventual success and the flight of the hostile force, but a semiofficial statement from Constantinople says British losses were 3,000 and that the supporting force is checked. Constantinople claims that the 10,000 British left in Kut are now completely surrounded and their capture certain if relief does not break through.

January 9.—Gallipoli is completely evacuated by the Allies, with only one casualty and the abandonment of seventeen old guns.

January 10.—General Aylmer's force is halted at Sheik Saad by adverse weather conditions and need of transporting the wounded down the Tigris. Both his and General Townshend's commands are confronted by much larger Turkish detachments.

IN THE BALKANS

January 5.—Montenegro reports the repulse of the Austrians on all fronts, but Vienna claims success northwest of Rozai, where they advance to within ten kilometers of Berane.

January 6.—A new offensive against the Montenegrins' northern front is begun, with particularly violent attacks around Mojkovac, north of Shavniki, and in the direction of Souhido Dass, Berane, and Dass Rozl. The Austrians win the towns of Godocha and Godueva.

January 9.—A flotilla of French aeroplanes bombards Sofia, causing a panic. Constant aeroplane duels distinguish the situation at the Saloniki front, in which, says London, the Germans have lost six planes so far.

January 10.—A desperate state of affairs is indicated in Montenegro with the news of the Austrian capture of Mount

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lovcen, a stronghold only a short distance from Cetinje, which was bombarded from the Adriatic coast and Cattaro Bay. Vienna declares the Austrians to the east in possession of Berane, but Montenegro claims that attacks at Rugova and Mojkovac to the north and west have failed.

January 11.—An attack upon the Allied position in Macedonia is reported begun. The combined forces of attack consist of the Germans on the west front and around to Monastir; the Bulgarians on the Gievgeli-Doiran front, the Turks on the east flank. A French force is landed on the island of Corfu for provisional occupation. Greece frames a formal protest against this move.

January 12.—Cetinje is practically surrounded by the Austrian forces under General Koevass. German comment declares the fall of Lovcen would have been practically impossible with timely Italian support.

GENERAL

January 5.—Excluding the cost of preparation for war, Italy's war-expense up to January 1 is reckoned in Rome as $561,000,000.

January 6.—The German Government invites H. C. Hoover, the American at the head of the Belgian relief work, to take complete charge of the task of feeding the homeless Servians.

Reporting to Lord Kitchener the details of the Dardanelles campaign, General Ian Hamilton tells of 12,000 British casualties in the landing at Suvla Bay and Anzac, between August 6 and 10. The failure at Suvla Bay the General attributes to raw troops, inexperienced officers, and lack of sufficient water-supply.

The session of the British Labor Congress held in London confirms by a vote of 1,998,000 to 783,000 the 3,000,000-man vote of the Bristol Congress that Premier Asquith's conscription proposal shall not be accepted, and that no compulsion in any form shall be tolerated. The Compulsory Service Bill passes its first reading in the House of Commons by a 4 to 1 vote.

January 7.—Italy calls out field, fortress, and coast-artillery reserves of the ages of thirty-two and thirty-three, and reserve mountain artillerists aged twenty-seven and twenty-eight.

January 8.—Austria calls the attention of United States Secretary of State Lansing to the presence of two mounted guns on the Italian steamship *Giuseppe Verdi* in New York Harbor. Assurance is given that the United States will act.

Col. E. M. House, private representative of President Wilson in Europe, begins investigation of war-conditions with a conference with Sir Edward Grey, British Minister of Foreign Affairs.

January 9.—Great Britain receives a request from the Austro-Hungarian Government that special pains be taken to insure the safety of certain Austro-Hungarians being repatriated from India on the *Golconda*, particularly from the danger of submarine attack.

January 10.—The *King Edward VII.*, finest of England's predreadnoughts, strikes a mine and sinks. All hands are saved. She is the eighth battle-ship lost in the war without a shot fired.

January 11.—The British Government notifies all trade-unions in the country that in view of the present need for country-wide retrenchment no proposal for general advances in wages would be considered.

British and neutral ships are prevented

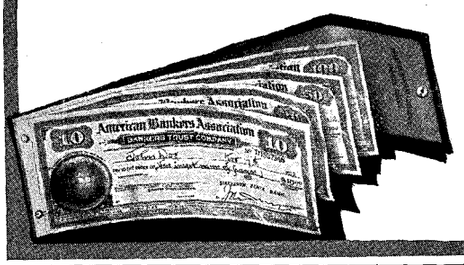
For the enjoyment of your trip

The pleasure of many a trip has been marred by delay and embarrassment in getting checks or drafts cashed, or by worry over the safety of funds. Such annoyances are unnecessary.

"A.B.A." American Bankers Association Cheques

American Bankers Association Travelers Cheques relieve the traveler of inconvenience and anxiety in regard to travel money matters. They supply him with a form of credit accepted like cash by railroads, steamship lines, hotels, sleeping-car companies, and business houses throughout the world.

Identification is simple: The holder signs an "A. B. A." Cheque when purchasing it and countersigns it in the presence of the person accepting or cashing it. If the counter-signature and signature correspond, no one need hesitate to accept the cheque from a stranger.

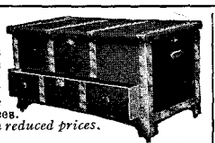


Get them at your bank

Ask for descriptive booklet. If your bank is not yet supplied with "A.B.A." Cheques, write for information as to where they can be obtained in your vicinity.

Bankers Trust Company
New York

FREE Trial



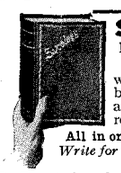
Piedmont Red Cedar Chests protect furs and woolens from moths, mice, dust and damp. Finest wedding or birthday gift. 15 days' free trial. New Low Factory Prices. *Write for big new catalog with reduced prices. Postpaid free.*

Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Co., Dept. 24, Statesville, N. C.

CONVERSATION WHAT TO SAY AND HOW TO SAY IT

by Mary Greer Conklin. An interesting, shrewdly written book on the true art of conversation and its attainment. Many felicitous quotations. Cloth, 75c net; by mail 83c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.



SEXOLOGY
By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D.
A VALUABLE BOOK
which sensibly treats of the relations of both sexes and tells how and when to advise son and daughter. Should be read by every intelligent parent.
All in one volume. Illustrated, $2, postpaid.
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
PURITAN PUB. CO., 782 PERRY BLDG., PHILA., PA.

Are You Giving Your Body A Square Deal?

Read

"The House We Live In"

A clever new book of talks on the body and the right use of it, by Dr. Wm. Elliot Griffis—world-famed as a lecturer on various subjects.

The career of Dr. Griffis is a fine example of the proper direction of energy for a high purpose, and what he says should carry weight with all thinking men. He calls his book ***"The House We Live In"***. You should get it, read it, enjoy it and profit by it.

Cloth, over 200 pages, 60 cents net; by mail, 68 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

The Need for a Return to the Historic Jesus
See this and other Important Articles in
The Homiletic Review
for February
Per copy, 30 cents *Per year, $3.00*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

RIFLES AND AMMUNITION
Just Published.
The latest, greatest Single Volume on Rifles and Ammunition. For sportsmen, manufacturers, army and navy men. By two well-known experts. Illus. $6 net
Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by the British Admiralty from proceeding to Rotterdam, due, it is said, to German mines, which have been sown all along the Dutch coast. Food for Belgium is among the cargoes delayed.

GENERAL FOREIGN

January 3.—Mount Vesuvius, with three newly formed craters, is again in eruption.

January 9.—In the Chinese Province of Hupeh and in the city of Nanking the Government troops join the revolutionists, who have proclaimed Fuklen and Hunan Provinces independent. In the province of Kwangtung, says a report, the revolutionists take the town of Sam Shui and order the commanding general of the province to surrender. The Governor of Yunnan Province is said to have deserted the Government and joined the revolutionists.

January 10.—Sixteen persons, presumably all Americans, are taken from a Mexico-Northwestern train some 50 miles west of Chihuahua City, and are robbed and shot by Mexican bandits.

January 13.—An attempt is made upon the life of the Japanese Premier Count Shigenobu Okuma by a man who hurls two bombs into his passing automobile. Count Okuma is uninjured.

DOMESTIC

January 4.—A firm protest against interference with our mails is sent to Great Britain, based upon the principle that postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents is inviolable, whatever its character or whatever carrier be employed to convey it.

January 6.—Three persons are killed and nineteen wounded, and sixty city blocks are destroyed by fire in East Youngstown, Ohio, as the result of strike-riots.

Secretary Tumulty authorizes the filing of an Indiana petition to place President Wilson's name upon the ballot for the first primary election in that State in March.

January 7.—The French Government reprimands the captain of the cruiser *Descartes* and assures this Government that his offense, of stopping our vessels for the purpose of seizing the persons of Germans aboard, will not be repeated.

Through Ambassador von Bernstorff, Germany assures our Government that all her submarines in the Mediterranean have strict instructions to proceed only in accordance with international law, to avoid reprisal methods, and to accord safety to all passengers and crews of merchant vessels. We are promised full explanations in all cases where American interests are concerned, punishment of disobedient submarine officers, and reparation for the incidental killing or maiming of American citizens.

January 8.—In a *Frye* note, dated November 29, but only just made public, Germany acknowledges the United States' point that when a ship is sunk the mere placing of human beings in an open boat does not satisfy the requirements of international law.

January 9.—Of the eleven ex-directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company indicted for conspiracy to break the Sherman Law, Messrs. Brewster, Barney, Taft, Hemingway, Robertson, and McHarg are acquitted. Concerning the other five the jury after fifty hours still disagreed.

January 10.—Ambassador Count von Bernstorff forwards to his Government the terms of settlement for the *Lusitania* case as agreed upon by the President and Secretary Lansing and indorsed by the German Ambassador.

A double explosion blows up Plant 1 of the Du Pont Powder Company, at Carney's Point, N. J., killing six and wounding many.

January 11.—Secretary Lansing makes immediate demand on General Carranza that the murderers of the sixteen Americans taken from the Mexico-Northwestern train be forthwith pursued, captured, and punished.

Travel and Resort Directory

RAYMOND - WHITCOMB CRUISES

To West Indies, Panama and Central America

Luxurious 24-day Cruises, including *all* the chief ports of the Caribbean *without change of steamer.*

The Only Cruises This Winter Including *both* Cuba and Jamaica

Splendid, specially chartered steamships, under the American flag.

Jan. 29, Feb. 12 and Mar. 11

SOUTH AMERICA

Semi-private, luxurious tours, Feb. 5 and 26.

JAPAN and CHINA

Small parties, including the Philippines, Feb. 5, Mar. 4 and 25.

Tours Every Week to California, Nassau and Florida

Send for booklet desired

Raymond & Whitcomb Company
Dept. 5, 17 Temple Place, Boston
New York Phila. Chicago San Francisco

SOUTH AMERICA
Two First Class Tours, Feb. 2, 1916, and Feb. 16, 1916. **$1350 and $990.**
Send for Booklet. 17 Temple Pl., Boston
THE PILGRIM TOURS
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., Agents

WEST INDIES
Special Cruise De Luxe **Feb. 24** 32 Days from New York
HAVANA, PANAMA, JAMAICA, COSTA-RICA
Via Great White Fleet of United Fruit Co. Under American Flag.
More complete, longer stops, higher class than any other cruise to West Indies.
Limited semi-private party—early registration necessary.
Other cruises on other dates.
Send for Free Booklets
FRANK TOURIST CO.
398 Broadway New York

YOU can advertise effectively in our Classified Columns.
Circulation 450,000. **Rate $1.50 per line.**
Six average words to line.

TOUR THE TROPICS
with the
TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. TOURS

SOUTH AMERICA Personally conducted tours to the Continent of Peace and of Opportunity. Sailing in February.
WEST INDIES Personally conducted tours to Foreign Lands near at home. Cruises of 20 to 60 days under the American Flag. Sailings in January, February and March.
ASK OR WRITE FOR Special booklets and full information about these tours or any travel routes at any American Express principal ticket office.
65 B'dway, N. Y., Chicago, Boston, San Francisco
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

THE BUREAU of UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
Tropical lands of beauty, romance and opportunity invite you
WINTER TOURS **THE WEST INDIES CENTRAL AMERICA SOUTH AMERICA**
Sailings in Jan., Feb. and March. Send for Illustrated Announcement of plans for 1916, including
SPRING TOURS TO THE ORIENT
Address 19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

TEMPLE AMERICAN TOURS
Luxurious, leisurely Winter tour through the **West Indies, Panama and Florida**
Frequent Tours to California. Send for Booklets.
TEMPLE TOURS, 149 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

PALMS VILLA, Sarasota, Florida
A South Florida Home, on Sarasota Bay. A good place to rest. Fine fishing. Excellent accommodations for limited number. References exchanged. For Folder and Rates, address
J. M. CLARK, Sarasota, Florida

Winter Trips TO
HAVANA Fascinating in its boulevard life. Excellent hotels; good golf courses.
BAHAMAS Charming social life—golf, tennis, boating, sea bathing.
MEXICO including Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
Write for booklets giving complete information.
WARD LINE
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Offices, Pier 14, E. R., New York

Classified Columns

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DO YOU WANT TO ENGAGE in a staple, high class, profitable business, that produces a permanent income of $3,000 to $6,000 per annum?

We have devoted many years and much money to the production of educational material heartily endorsed by school authorities and in demand by all public and private schools and libraries.

We are now ready to make contracts for exclusive territory for the sale of our complete visual instruction equipment with a limited number of gentlemen of financial responsibility, over 25, well educated, who can furnish A1 references.

Must make satisfactory cash deposits, as evidence of good faith. Address, with full particulars,

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD
Dept. A-6, 417 5th Avenue New York

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

Ideas Wanted—Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me; three books with list of hundred inventions wanted sent free; I help you market your invention; advice free. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D.C.

INVENTIONS—PATENTING AND PROMOTING. A book containing practical advice and directions for inventors and manufacturers. Book, suggestions, and advice free. Lancaster and Allwine, 211 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Books and advice FREE. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for examination and opinion. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH. Complete for Schools, Colleges and Universities, for Private Study, Reference and Teaching by Correspondence. Teachers need it. Postpaid 75 cents. G. S. Hughs, 915 E. 55th St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

SOUTH ATLANTIC AREA—An empire of fertile lands and opportunities. The Seaboard Air Line Railway traverses six of the richest Southern States from the green fields of Virginia to the orange groves and mid-winter vegetable gardens on the Gulf Coast of Southern Florida. Choice locations for fruit, truck, general farming, stock raising, dairying and poultry at low prices and within easy reach of large markets. Combination of soil and climate with growing seasons from 200 to 348 days affords a wide range of possibilities. Let us direct you to the section best suited to your purposes. Our books of facts and photos mailed free. Ask: J. A. Pride, General Industrial Agent, SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY, Suite D-2, Norfolk, Va.

FOR SALE, Florida Bungalow, close to Hotel Belleview and golf links; never occupied; eight rooms, two baths; sleeping porch; available at low price. Address DONALD ALVORD, owner, Clearwater, Fla.

VIRGINIA FARMS, small and large, $15 an acre and up. Easy payments, mild climate, fertile soil. Ideal for fruit, stock or general farming. On railroad with big markets nearby. Write for list, maps, etc. F. La Baume, Agrl. Agt., N. & W. Ry., 301 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

Largest Stock of Typewriters in America. All makes: Underwoods, Olivers, Remingtons, etc., one-fourth to one-half manufacturers' prices, $15.00 up, rented anywhere, applying rent on price; free trial. Installment payments if desired. Write for catalogue 125. TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM (Estab. 1892), 34-36 West Lake St., Chicago, Illinois.

DUPLICATING DEVICES

OUR "MODERN" DUPLICATOR—YOURS FOR $2.40. No Glue or Gelatine. Always Ready. All Sizes. Free Trial. 34,000 Users. Standard for 15 Years. Booklet Free. Sole Mfrs., J. G. Durkin & Reeves Co., 339 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

FARM PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS sugar cane syrup; candy-like molasses; old timey dark brown sugar; whole grain rice. Samples, 4c.
FARMER HAMLETT'S PLANTATION
Route 3, NEW ORLEANS

A Book That Helps Fit Men and Women For Leadership

PERSONAL POWER
By Keith J. Thomas

Here is a book that clearly points out ways to develop will-power, mental concentration, and winning personality. A careful reading of it will immensely increase the capacity for achieving bigger financial and intellectual success. There are practical directions for strengthening the faculty for reading men and understanding human nature, and the basic impulses that move men to definite action.

Judge Elbert H. Gary says: "*This is a well-written, strongly expressed book, and will have a good influence upon all who read it, particularly young men. More books like it should be published and read.*"

Cloth, Over 300 pages. $1.75 net; average carriage charges, 12c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY **354-360 Fourth Ave., New York**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED